

EEC Ministers Meet Today On Positions for Nixon Visit

By Alvin Shuster

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 9 (NYT).—After weeks of passing papers and ideas between capitals, European allies of the United States now appear ready to endorse Washington's call for new guidelines for revitalizing transatlantic relations.

As foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries gathered here tonight, several officials reported that agreement had been reached in principle on beginning a meaningful political "dialogue" with Washington. The two-day meeting, beginning tomorrow and focusing on relations with the United States, will be watched closely by Washington for signs that the way would be clear for a visit to Europe by President Nixon later this year.

Officials familiar with the long preparations for the sessions here reported that the response under study would represent a "compromise" and an apparent shift in position by the French, who had been lukewarm, suspicious of Washington's intentions and more interested in Europe's settling its own affairs first.

Whether the formal reply to Washington's desire for a "declaration" of Atlantic principles would have sufficient substance to bring Mr. Nixon to Europe remains unclear. Henry A. Kissinger, who first proposed the idea of a document nearly six months ago, has indicated that Mr. Nixon would like something to sign when he comes to Europe. And, he suggested, he would not come unless he could achieve "significant and substantive results" in this "year of Europe."

Topics for Discussion

The words expected to emerge here are not likely to be in the form of a finished product, ready for signature. More likely, the ministers will agree on the topics to be included in future discussions on the transatlantic guidelines and on the hopes of the Nine.

The possibility of Mr. Nixon postponing his trip again, until next year, is not ruled out by some officials, despite the "favorable" response now expected to emerge here.

Mr. Kissinger, whose original call on April 23 for a "new Atlantic Charter" has been dropped by Europeans in favor of a "declaration," had wanted a document that would serve as a common framework for the complex future transatlantic negotiations on such issues as trade, monetary reform and security.

European officials reported that a so-called compromise under study would provide, in effect, for "two declarations" and "two dialogues" with Washington.

One would deal with political, economic and trade matters through the Nine and the United States. The other would focus on questions of defense, to be handled separately in talks among the 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. If this plan is approved here, as expected by many, the question would remain whether Washington would feel that "two dialogues" and "two declarations" are better than nothing.

U.S.S.R. Cloud Seeding

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Special aircraft teams seeded clouds to produce rain to help extinguish two forest fires in eastern Russia, Tass news agency said today.



ACCIDENT CLINIC—Resembling a film version of an outer space vehicle is this emergency clinic under construction at a Geneva hospital. The building was designed after extensive study of treatment requirements and traffic patterns in conventional emergency rooms. Features are central operation and treatment suites surrounded by 18 preparation rooms. Parking area holds 20 ambulances.

Sakharov Cites A-Test Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

of view, shared by many, especially since we actually had no choice in the matter."

Those were the last years of Stalin's rule of terror, when the Soviet Union, after having lagged behind the United States in development of the atomic bomb, was in the midst of a crash program to produce the even more powerful hydrogen bomb ahead of the Americans.

The Russians' first nuclear device, containing at least some elements of the thermonuclear fusion reaction of the H-bomb, was tested in August, 1953. In that year, Mr. Sakharov, at 32, became a member of the prestigious Academy of Sciences.

"In further evolution of my views," Mr. Sakharov continued, "I gradually began to understand the criminal nature not only of nuclear tests, but of the enterprise as a whole. I began to look on it and on other world problems from a broader, human perspective."

In the last 10 years in his weapons development work, he continued, nuclear tests, with the long-term dangers of their associated radioactive fallout, became the principal focus of his preoccupation, and he began writing confidential memoranda as early as 1959, urging a cessation of tests.

That was also the year when the United States and the Soviet Union began an informal moratorium on testing while efforts were being pushed to reach agreement on a formal treaty.

But three years later, Nikita S. Khrushchev renewed tests on the grounds that the Soviet Union needed more powerful weapons to defend itself against alleged U.S. war threats.

Mr. Sakharov, describing his behind-the-scenes efforts during that period, recalled that he had urged Khrushchev not to conduct the 1961 test series, and its continuation in 1962. Alluding to the evident unpopularity of his appeal, he described it as "highly critical from the point of view of my relations with those around me."

In the midst of the 1962 test

Tunisian Accuses 3 French Police

CANNES, France, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Three Cannes policemen have been charged with assaulting a Tunisian in the latest incident in an outbreak of hostility toward North Africans in the south of France, officials said yesterday.

The three men have been accused of attacking Mohammed Ben Kram Hell, a 29-year-old employee at a school outside Tunis who was in France on vacation. Mr. Hell brought a complaint against the policemen alleging that they beat him up.

series, Mr. Sakharov recalled, he again appealed through internal channels for a permanent cessation of nuclear explosions. This time he recommended that the Soviet Union pick up an old American fallback position, offered in February, 1959, and calling for a partial ban on nuclear tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water—in which violations could be easily detected.

Khrushchev is known to have taken up the offer in 1963 and, in a remarkably short time, the partial test ban was agreed upon and the treaty signed on Aug. 5, 1963.

At his news conference yesterday, Mr. Sakharov also expressed continuing concern over the use of mental institutions for the commitment of sane dissidents and listed the names of prominent dissidents who, he declared, were being held without foundation in psychiatric hospitals.

In answer to questions, he urged foreign psychiatrists due in the Soviet Union next month for international meetings to ask to be allowed to visit some of the mental institutions where dissidents were being held.

He referred in particular to the case of Leonid Plyushch, a Kiev mathematician, who is being detained in what Mr. Sakharov described as "the hell" of a special prison mental hospital in Dnepropetrovsk, in the Ukraine.

Scientists' Protest

MOSCOW, Sept. 9 (AP).—Ten Soviet Jewish scientists said today that the official campaign against Mr. Sakharov and novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn is aimed at the intimidation of all free thinkers and the preparation of public opinion for future repression.

The 10, including well-known scientists Benjamin Levich, Mark Azbel and Alexander Lurie, issued a statement saying Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn are people of whom "any great country would be proud." All those who signed the statement have applied for visas to emigrate to Israel, but they said they could not "remain indifferent to Russia, its people and culture."

In another development, the novelist Vladimir Maximov said he had been summoned by Soviet officials for a psychiatric examination. Mr. Maximov, who was recently expelled from the Soviet Writers Union and who has publicly defamed Mr. Sakharov, issued a statement saying he had refused to submit himself for the examination.

Nixon Says Clean-Air Laws Must Be Eased in Fuel Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

ing the sale of oil from the Elk Hills Naval Reserve outside Bakersfield, Calif.

Elk Hills could produce as much as 100,000 barrels of oil a day, which would ease considerably any shortages that might crop up this winter west of the Rocky Mountains.

The President made no mention of any big new research programs in energy, but he once again emphasized that the country must develop ways of using its huge coal reserves. He said the United States has almost half the world's coal, but is unable to burn it because of anti-pollution laws.

The White House has budgeted an extra \$100 million for energy research this year but has not yet decided how to spend it. A report submitted to the White House last week by AEC chairman Dixy Lee Ray calls for spending \$60 million of that extra money researching ways of cleaning up coal.

No mention was made during yesterday's meeting of rationing heating oil to households and other consumers, but Mr. Love said on Thursday that a stand-by

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 9 (AP).—Insurgents today renewed their attacks on Kompong Cham, thrusting at two sections of the defense perimeter around the northern half of the city, diplomatic sources reported.

They said that Communist-led forces pounded government positions with more than 100 rounds of artillery fire to end an overnight lull but were beaten back when they attempted ground assaults.

Casualty figures were not available from the city, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city, has been under heavy rebel attack for about three weeks.

The diplomatic sources said that house-to-house fighting continued one block from the market place. Reports indicated that insurgents control the southern half of the city, while government troops have thrown a perimeter around the northern half, where the market and other key municipal installations are situated.

Reinforcement Moves

Government reinforcements continued to move out of Phnom Penh to strengthen the Kompong Cham garrison. The besieged city is being resupplied by boats going up the Mekong River, by helicopters and by air drops.

Field reports and a Cambodian forward artillery observer said that an armored government company on Highway 4 about 17 miles west of Phnom Penh attempted a breakthrough after running out of food but failed. Reports said that about 50 members of the 120-man unit were missing.

Government advances from the west and east have tried to link up on Highway 4, the capital's only road link to the deep-water port at Kompong Som. But they have been stalled for eight days by insurgents in bunker complexes.

Highway 4 has been cut off for

Boumedienne Sums Up Conference

Nonaligned Nations Tell West They Must Be Fully Consulted

(Continued from Page 1)

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It was assumed the ebullient Cuban leader would not let such attacks pass. But Mr. Boumedienne from the speaker's chair appeared to force Mr. Castro to hand by announcing with a smile that he had agreed not to speak in the interest of the conference's success. Premier Castro rose in uncharacteristic silence and acknowledged the ensuing applause. Later he received even more applause, notably from the Arabs, when it was announced that he had broken diplomatic relations with Israel.

The leaders, about a dozen of whom had already left for home, were then able to get down to business and approve a closed session, a political and economic declaration plus separate resolutions on specific issues.

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● A call on member countries to apply, individually and collectively, diplomatic and economic

Cambodia Reports Hand-to-Hand Battle Kompong Cham Attack Is Renewed

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measures against Israel, which was condemned for its refusal to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories.

● An expression of support for the African liberation forces notably in the Portuguese territories of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau and the start of a fund to help finance these forces.

● A call for general world disarmament that would include a ban on the fabrication and testing of nuclear weapons.

● A reorganization of the United Nations to give the Third World a greater voice in decisions. There was a consensus that the present veto power of the big five powers should be limited or abolished altogether.

On the economic side, the conference stressed the following points:

● Solidarity among the producing nations of specific products to improve their negotiating position against the "economic aggression" of the industrial world.

● Full control over natural resources by the underdeveloped world with the right to nationalize foreign holdings and to determine compensation.

● A development fund controlled and financed by the non-aligned nations for their benefit.

The conference was unable to agree on a proposal, pushed by Algeria to establish a nonaligned secretariat with headquarters in Algiers.

None of the proposals were voted on but efforts were made to reach a general consensus. This made for some vagueness in the proposals and it left individual countries free to interpret texts as they saw fit.

The United States was singled out most often as the imperialist culprit. This led President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire to declare just before the close that "I refuse to see one power condemned while the other is whitewashed."

He pointed to the final documents condemning the United States for aggression in Indochina while they remained silent on Soviet "aggression" in Czechoslovakia and said:

"That makes for two weights and two measures. Where is non-alignment?"

Iceland Ships Cut Trawlers' Wires

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The Icelandic patrol vessel Thor cut the wires of a British trawler today, a few hours after a sister ship, Odinn, had cut the wires of a second trawler fishing within the 50-mile limit which Iceland proclaimed a year ago.

The cabinet was due to consider breaking relations with Britain when it meets Tuesday. Premier Olafur Thorsnessen had said Saturday that Iceland would consider such action if there were any further attempt by British warships to tamper with trawlers.

A few hours later, the coast guard said the British frigate Lynx had repeatedly tried to ram the Thor off the east coast.

Manure Use As Feed Set

(Continued from Page 1)

manure is scooped up every three or four days. This eliminates odors, mainly ammonia produced by bacterial action, and also the sticky muck that cattle dig in during wet weather which reduces weight gain. It also reduces by half the feed lot space required for each steer in order to get wet manure dry and evaporate.

The manure is next dumped into a huge vat where water and chemicals are added to form slurry. Then it passes through machinery which separates and dries the manure into a powder and the liquid is recycled. The powder is then stored in large silos.

Considerable nutrition is available because the cow does not digest 20 percent of what it eats. More importantly, bacteria, most of the digesting, as opposed to enzymes in humans and pigs. The bacteria is single-cell protein and is excreted in large quantities by the cow as new bacteria cultured in the cow's four stomachs. Thus the cow is a small cell protein factory, and the bacteria forms the bulk of the protein in the processed feed.

Moorer Critical Of Air Power Use In Vietnam War

LAS VEGAS, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Adm. Thomas H. Moorer, head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said yesterday that U.S. air power failed to achieve its goal of most of the Vietnam war, lessening the conflict's scope and duration.

But Adm. Moorer made no exceptions of that general assessment—the secret 1969-70 bombing of Cambodia and the periods of heavy bombing of North and South Vietnam in 1972. In each of these cases he said, the concentrated application of air power got dramatic results.

Adm. Moorer, in a speech to the "Hall of Honor" reunion association of Navy carrier pilots said President Johnson employed a "strategy of gradualism" committing the United States to the war, meaning the bombing of North Vietnam was restricted to certain targets.

"This gradual application of power, with frequent bomb halts over the course of the war, was intended to give the enemy time to regroup and seek a political solution of war," Adm. Moorer said.

Swedish King Rallies After New Attack

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—King Gustaf Adolf of Sweden was said to be slightly better tonight after a new attack of testinal bleeding yesterday successfully treated.

But the doctors described condition of the 90-year-old monarch as still serious.

WEATHER

	° F	° C	Remarks
ALBUQUERQUE	75	24	Cloudy
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ALBUQUERQUE	75	24	Cloudy
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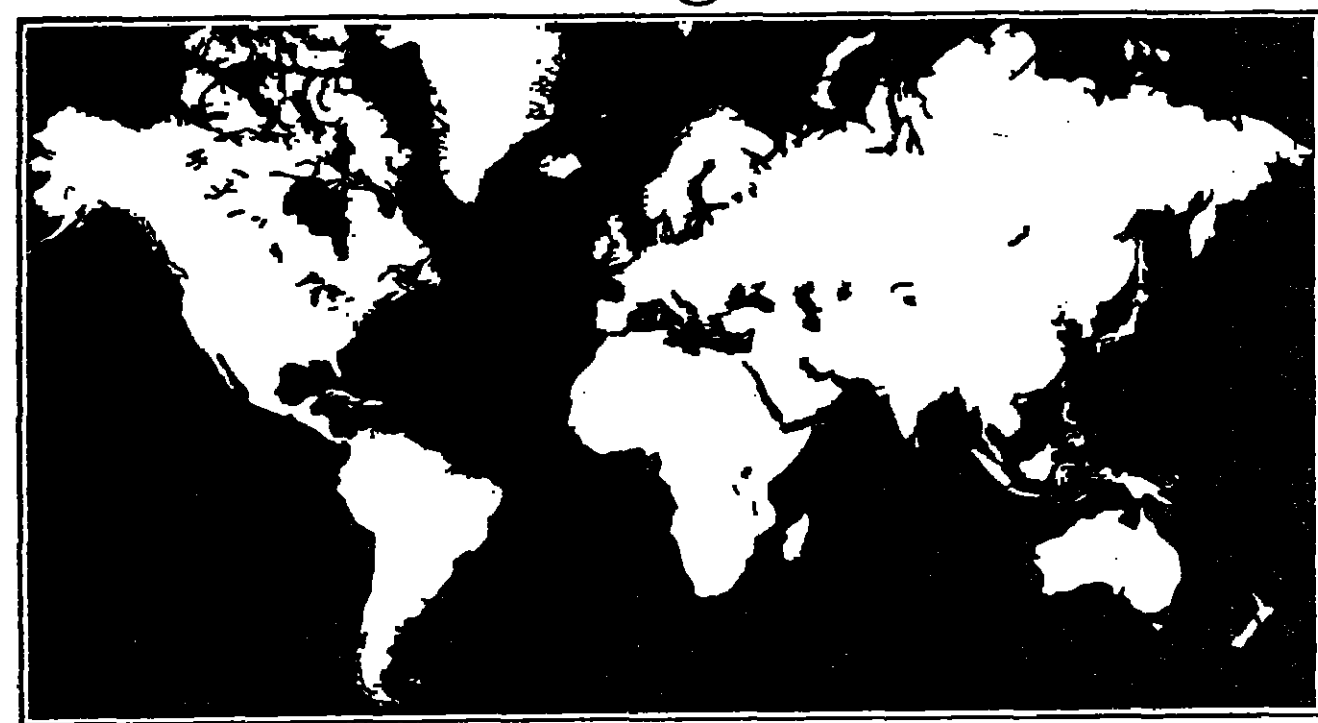
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Our Enemy



No, the world is certainly not our enemy, on the contrary. But the world map is.

And here's why:
■ Copenhagen is the gateway of our express routes to
JAPAN (Trans-Siberian Express),
S. E. ASIA (Trans-Asian Express, daily),
AUSTRALIA (extension from Bangkok by Thai International, with through aircraft from Copenhagen to Sydney),
N. AMERICA, WEST (Pacific Express, daily)

■ A conventional world map makes it look like a detour to fly via Copenhagen to these parts of the world.

Our friend is the globe — the only true picture of the earth.
For a string stretched over the globe will show that it is not a detour to fly via Copenhagen. The string will, more often than not, run over, or close to, Copenhagen. For instance
Paris — Tokyo
Glasgow — Bangkok
London — Sydney
Berlin — Seattle
Vienna — Los Angeles
Tehran — New York
When you plan an intercontinental trip, spend a few seconds to glance at a globe. It may save you hours.
Going far east or far west, you have a choice:
FLY VIA COPENHAGEN — OR FACE A DETOUR

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SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES
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مكتبة القاهرة

'That Particular Aspect'

When Henry A. Kissinger, in the course of the hearings on his nomination as secretary of state, was asked about his reaction to the current wave of repression in the Soviet Union, he replied that he had been "very moved" by the statement of Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov that détente must be accompanied by "the liquidation of isolation" and that the encouragement of "closed countries"—such as the Soviet Union—would be dangerous to its neighbors. But, Dr. Kissinger added: "I cannot in good conscience recommend as a principle of American foreign policy that our entire foreign policy should be made dependent on that particular aspect of the domestic structure of the Soviet Union."

Either Dr. Kissinger is right, or John Foster Dulles was right, and the "free world" should have no truck with the Soviet Union, China and a large number of other nations in which civil rights, as the Atlantic community understands them, are regarded as threats to the organization of the state. Indeed, it can be argued that the Dulles thesis, evolved during rampant Stalinism, was based on a legitimate fear of the forcible spread of that breed of autocracy, as instantiated in many parts of Europe and Asia, whereas, today, Moscow is seeking, by much milder methods than Stalin and Beria used, to maintain the authority it acquired in the first years after World War II.

The present question is not one of "encouraging" a kind of government in the Soviet Union that is abhorrent to free men by increased trade and communication. The

lack of such encouragement did not deter Stalin or prevent the crystallization of similar dictatorships in China and Cuba. The United States itself does not propose to be discouraged from seeking an equitable settlement in the Middle East by threats of withholding oil; rather, it is taking steps to insure self-sufficiency in that commodity in order to retain its freedom of action.

Rather, the present hope of the administration, as of most countries in Western Europe, is that by mutually advantageous trade and cultural exchanges, the process of liberalization within the Soviet Union will progress. It has already done so, as the vocal dissidence, despite repressive tactics, demonstrates. What is striking about the Sakharov statement, for example, is not that it aroused so much fury within the Soviet Union but that it was made at all. And, dreadful as the suicide of a Leningrad woman after secret police questioning may be, one can easily recall days when the police would have saved her the trouble.

The United States and the Western world need not relax either their condemnation of the totalitarian methods of the Soviet Union nor their guard against a recurrence of Stalinist expansionism. In that way, aided by the will and courage of the free spirits who have survived, or revived, within the Soviet police state, enlightenment is almost certain to spread. But should the West seek, for its own benevolent purposes, to patch up the rusted Iron Curtain, what will happen, then, to the Sakharovs, the Solzhenitsyns, the Soviet Jews—and the world's hope of a freer, peaceful future?

Volvo, U.S.A.

The imminent announcement by Volvo, the Swedish auto manufacturer, of plans to build an assembly plant in the United States provides fresh evidence that foreign investment is a two-way street—and one that is mutually beneficial.

The flow of American investment abroad has helped to diffuse the high productivity and the fruits of research and development conceived in this country. But it would be misguided chauvinism to suppose that the United States has a monopoly on industrial innovation. Indeed, Volvo may have something to offer that is even more sorely needed by American industry—practical lessons on how to make factory work less stultifying and more creative and satisfying in human terms.

Such objectives would once have sounded idealistic or even utopian to the tough-minded managers and engineers of American industry—especially in the auto industry, where the speed-up of the assembly line and the fractionating of work were long regarded as the be-all and end-all of heightened efficiency. But rumblings of rank-and-file revolt have been so insistent that the critical factor in the Big Three auto bar-

gaining in Detroit this year is the issue of making the conditions of work more human and decent. Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, who went to Sweden last month to confer with Volvo executives, has cited the cleanliness and safety of its plants as models for United States manufacturers.

American auto makers may not be overjoyed at Volvo's coming competition in their own backyard—any more than were European computer makers, electronic firms or, for that matter, auto companies over United States investment abroad. Multinational corporations do create problems, but they also represent a realistic corporate response to the requirements of an interdependent world. The people of Europe have benefited from rising productivity, incomes and living standards from American flows of investment abroad, just as the American people will from the backflow. This is a healthy trend, both politically and economically, vastly preferable to the self-destructive kind of protectionism and anti-foreign investment policies favored by some unions and businesses.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Willy Brandt's Pause

A pause of sorts has taken place in West Germany's Ostpolitik, the Brandt policy of psychological and political reconciliation with the Eastern countries victimized by Hitler. Having completed treaties "normalizing" relations with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany, Chancellor Brandt has just called off plans to sign a similar agreement with Czechoslovakia. Follow-on negotiations with Hungary and Bulgaria have also been put off. There is no reason to fear that the basic Brandt policy is in jeopardy. The apparent reasons for the delay, however, offer insight into the difficult new stage which Ostpolitik—indeed, the whole process of détente—has now reached.

Ostensibly, the German-Czech snag involves only a rather small technical issue: whether Germany will be allowed to represent the consular interests or business enterprises and local-government institutions in West Berlin. The Czechs insist that these are not among the "residents" of Berlin whom, according to the four-power agreement of 1971, Bonn is empowered to represent. In a larger and more fundamental sense, however, the issue is whether German-Czech relations—and, beyond that, East-West relations overall—are to be conducted in a spirit of rivalry and continued striving for one-sided advantage, or in a spirit of expanding neighborliness and mutual benefit. For all the progress on paper and in mood of the last few years, this question can hardly be said to have been resolved. Indeed, the most crucial European aspect

of this question—the confrontation of two great armies on either side of the still-divided continent—has not even been touched.

In the current German instance, several other characteristic factors have been at work. An underlying purpose of the Ostpolitik, especially as it touched East Germany, was that it would prove to be a means of easing human ties between the two German states. Yet in East Germany, as elsewhere in the Soviet bloc, the regime has countered with campaigns for "vigilance" against the West. East Germans are still being shot at the wall. Then, the Brandt government has come under attack, notably in recent weeks from the French, for in effect an excess of Ostpolitik: for "drifting away from Europe," towards "neutrality." That the French complaint is patently unfair does not dissipate its political effect in Bonn. Chancellor Brandt, not unlike President Nixon, is faced with balancing his Soviet policy with his alliance policy and with insuring that domestic support for both of them remains in place.

We of the West are in a complicated time of consolidating earlier movements in East-West relations, integrating these movements into alliance requirements and coping with their domestic effects. We are all coming to understand that détente is not a magic step into a new room but an ongoing process with complications, as well as rewards, of its own.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

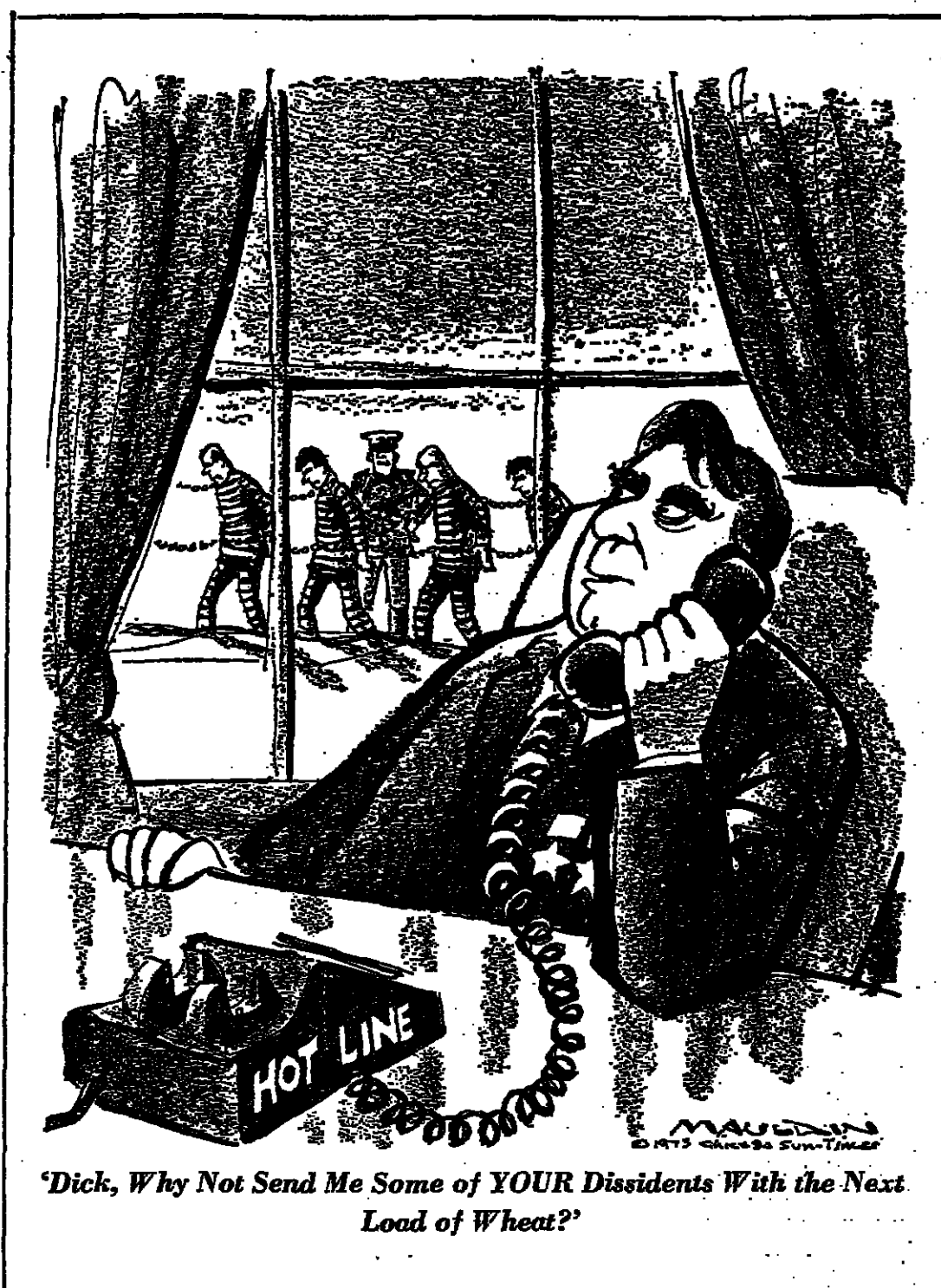
September 10, 1898

KAIPZIG—The Herald's policy of throwing light on the bitterly antagonistic spirit the Germans have towards Americans and everything American, during recent years, and especially during the late war, is to be commended. Certainly proofs of Germany's "unfriendliness" (mild word that to express a condition and feeling of seething rancor and venom) are easily found. Americans are still too lenient with them. (From a letter to the editor.)

Fifty Years Ago

September 10, 1923

DETROIT—Maybe Mr. Henry Ford is out for the farmer vote in the next presidential campaign, for he announces another peace for the ill of the farmer—this to breed a new cow which will produce both milk and a large amount of beef. The Motor King seems to be in earnest. His proposition to the livestock raiser is to cross the Jersey, Holstein or Guernsey with the beefy lines of the Hereford and Shorthorn.



The U.S. Press and the Courts

By James Reston

NEW YORK—The press has been severely criticized lately for publishing news that Vice President Agnew was being investigated by a Baltimore grand jury on charges of criminal action, and that John Ehrlichman had been indicted by a Los Angeles grand jury in connection with the burglary of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist's office.

The charge is serious and the criticism fair, but the remedy is elusive. Everybody knows that investigations are not proof of guilt and indictments are not convictions, but once you publish the headlines: "Agnew investigated for extortion and tax evasion" or "Ehrlichman indicted in Ellsberg burglary case," both men have obviously been damaged.

It's a little like a bad rumor about a good woman: She may be cleared eventually, but the headline is a drop of poison, and doubt remains in many minds.

The press can of course make a good argument for its skeptical probing of the secret actions of powerful men who have obviously misused their power. They have waged war while concealing it from the Congress of the United States. They have spied and sabotaged in the 1972 election, or at least have had these things done in their names. And they have even been mistrustful of one another.

The main charge against the press in general—though not against the few newspapers that exposed the deceptions of Vietnam and Watergate—is not that the press was too aggressive, but that it was too timid or lenient or lazy.

On the Hunt

Nevertheless, there is obviously a difference between exposing the dirty tricks of politics and the peculiar activities of the White House staff on the one hand and revealing the secrets of grand jury investigations and indictments on the other.

The American press, or more precisely, a few American newspapers, are really on the hunt now and rightly so. Watergate has made them realize what is really meant by the corruption and danger of power and secrecy. Also, the new young investigative reporters are now competing with one another to be first with whatever happens, even in grand jury investigations and indictments.

The White House and the courts are not the same. There is plenty of evidence that the White House has abused secrecy and power but none that the courts have been fiddling with the facts.

Still the press is now probing into the secrets of grand juries as if they were political committees, and if one newspaper does it, all the rest feel that they have to follow.

Thoughtful people in the press are worried about the problem. They are concerned about invading and corrupting the secrecy of grand juries, but they are faced with a very hard reality.

This is that if even one newspaper or a radio or television station reports that Mr. Agnew is under criminal investigation in Baltimore, or that Mr. Ehrlichman has been indicted by a grand jury in Los Angeles, that report is immediately put on the wire services, and on the air

within an hour and therefore is all over the country.

How then, unless you can get all newspapers, all radio and television stations, to ignore The Wall Street Journal when it reports that Mr. Agnew is under criminal investigation or The Los Angeles Times report of the indictment of John Ehrlichman, do you deal with the problem?

A Problem

In these days of modern communications, any local report is national and even international within an hour. The readers of every newspaper hear it on the air before they go to bed. Once it is broadcast it cannot be ignored and this is the problem the press has not been able to resolve.

It is easy to understand why the Agnews and the Ehrlichmans resent all this, for they are condemned even before they can state their own cases, and obviously they have a justifiable grievance.

The newspapers have not resolved or even grappled with the problem effectively. They know that they ought to try to do something to protect the grand jury process, but they have not. Even they admit that this is too bad, because they know that America needs not a more cautious but a more aggressive and skeptical press in dealing with both the White House and the Congress. But they also know that they ought to be able to deal with the privacy of the judicial process before grand juries and that they have not been able to do so.

The press is ducking this problem, but it cannot do so much longer. It cannot insist on policing the power of government without policing itself. It cannot deny the right of outsiders to monitor the power of the press unless it establishes some professional standards of its own.

Letters

Carlyle's Words

Perhaps political figures would do well during this period of government incredulity to recall Thomas Carlyle's advice of 1840 from his speech on Napoleon in the series of "Lectures on Heroes." Speaking of "The Hero as King" Carlyle characterized the credibility gap of the Napoleonic era where "false as a bulletin" became a proverb.

With the hindsight proffered us in our own period of double-judge bombings we are more apt to understand Napoleon's accounting for his "false bulletins."

In Carlyle's words, "He (Napoleon) makes what excuse he could for it: that it was necessary to mislead the enemy, to keep up his own men's courage, and so forth. On the whole, there are no excuses. A man in no case has liberty to tell lies. It had been, in the long run, better for Napoleon too if he had not told any. In fact, if a man have any purpose reaching beyond the hour and day, meant to be found extant next day, what good can it ever be to promulgate lies? The lies are found out; ruinous penalty is exacted for them. No man will believe the liar next time even when he speaks truth, when it is of the last importance that he be believed. The old cry

of 'wof! A lie is No-thing, you cannot of nothing make something, you make Nothing at last and lose your labour into the bargain.' Yet, alas, history teaches few lessons.

FRANCIS SCHOLTZ,
Paris.

A Disclaimer

With reference to the short article entitled "Nixon Has 46 Rivals for the Peace Prize" which appeared on the front page of the Aug. 31 issue of the International Herald Tribune, I would like to point out an inaccuracy in the allegation that "officials of the Inter-Parliamentary Union based in Geneva" are in any way connected with the nomination of President Nixon. This sentence suggests that this initiative was taken by me or by members of the Secretariat.

While it is true that "members of parliament and members of government of the different states, as well as members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union" are amongst those who may nominate candidates, officials of the Inter-Parliamentary Union are neither qualified nor would be authorized to take such action.

PIO-CARLO TERNANZIO,
Geneva.

During the three years since the group last met at Lusaka, Zambia, the superpower bloc assembled around Washington and Moscow have forsaken war and moved perceptibly toward détente. Thus, without growing militarily stronger, the Third World is relatively less menaced by possible threats.

With the fading of major armed conflict as a prospect, the potential importance of the UN grows. And, regardless of its internal quarrels, the Third World represents a decisive majority in UN membership. If it can ever make up its collective mind on particular issues, its voice will be weighty.

Moreover, as the arms ascendancy of the superpowers and the great powers assumes reduced political significance, Third World hands find they are able to act more boldly without fear of neo-colonialist pressures. Thus we have recently seen expropriations, nationalizations and extrusion of foreign bases with little effective protest by countries whose interests were disadvantaged.

Finally, the number of underdeveloped nations has increased and the technologically advanced and privileged sector of the international community contains deep-seated weaknesses that can be exploited if the Third World ever manages to coordinate its latent assets.

Industrialized America, West Europe and Japan are all in the initial throes of an energy crisis. The need for energy of fuel to sustain their scheduled growth during the years before new sources of power can be harnessed. The main contemporary sources of this are in such lands as Saudi Arabia and Iran (not represented at Algiers), Kuwait, Libya and Algeria, rich in petroleum and natural gas.

Furthermore, the industrialized nations are being racked by a long-enduring monetary crisis not likely to be cured by this month's World Bank meeting in Nairobi. The crisis has been

Kissinger's Ballyhoo And the Outlook Now

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—Except for a few sharp questions on bugging and secret bombing, Henry Kissinger's nomination as secretary of state is sailing through the Senate. The response from abroad has been positively lyrical.

But the blare of praise is largely based on a past record not easy to repeat and on extraordinary skill in personal politics. So there is solid reason to wonder whether Kissinger's actual performance as secretary of state can possibly live up to the advance ballyhoo.

Both as a thinker and doer, Kissinger has made his mark in the field of grand strategy. His great feat during the last four years has been to engage both Peking and Moscow in a way that has produced benefits for Washington.

Further dividends from that achievement can be realized, notably in the field of arms control. But to achieve these gains, Kissinger will now have to get hold of some of the major defense programs which eluded his grip in the past. Being secretary of state will make it harder for him to penetrate the Pentagon—the more so as Kissinger is going to lose from his White House staff his chief defense analyst, Phil Odeen.

Simultaneous Boom

Moreover, the largest possibilities lie in cooperation with Europe and Japan in the field of foreign economic policy. For the first time since the war, the major developed countries are simultaneously experiencing boom conditions. Even discounting inflation, the United States, Japan and Western Europe are all expanding their economies at a goodly clip.

This widespread prosperity creates a number of extraordinary opportunities. The round of international trade negotiations which opens this week in Tokyo will not have to contend with extreme protectionist trends in the richer countries. There is a good chance for eventual agreement on a lowering of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade—even in the touchy field of agriculture.

Not His Forte

Widespread prosperity, and particularly the rise in American exports, also tends to ease a major obstacle to reform of the international monetary system. The meeting of finance ministers in Nairobi, Kenya, later this month

should lead toward a new and more flexible system which can minimize drastic shifts in currency rates.

But as secretary of state, Kissinger will not be in optimal position to make the most of these opportunities. Economic policy is not his forte, and he has been reluctant to plunge into the arena. Only in the last few months has he taken onto his staff, in the person of Chuck Cooper, a truly first-rate economist with great personal authority.

Neither is the State Department all that well equipped to help Kissinger in the economic field. It may be that there is a lot of high-class talent going neglected at State, but if so it is the field of political reporting. The number of officers able to manage economic problems is distinctly limited.

Furthermore, State's opposition in the economic field is quite strong. The Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture Departments have important interests in foreign economic policy which often at variance with State's position. Those departments have strong constituencies in the private economy and more clout than State with the Congress. And there is no coordinating machinery—such as the National Security Council offers in the field of strategy—which Kissinger could use to get hold of foreign economic policy.

Difficult Time

What all this means is that Kissinger faces a difficult time at State. To succeed, he has to do what comes hardest to him: He has to pick out truly good men whom he does not know well and give them his trust and confidence.

Maybe he will be able to do that. He is a remarkable person not insensitive to his own weaknesses and with a considerable capacity to grow and change. In the best guess is that the performance of the State Department in the execution of foreign policy will be only marginally improved by the transition of Kissinger to the office of secretary.

Given that outlook, it is a service to anybody to build Kissinger up as the super-secretary capable of pulling all swords from all stones. The Kissinger ballyhoo can only have a bad impact on what is after all the most serious problem facing the country—the problem of developing an honest government ready to admit its limitations.

Third-World's Trumps

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—The so-called Third World is edging gradually into its own and it is hard to imagine that its lack of cohesion or leadership imperceptibly obscures this new political fact. Such is the main implication of the past week's meeting in Algiers of some sixty chiefs of state or government from countries in underprivileged Asia, Africa and South America.

The tricontinental group is not aligned in a military or ideological sense although its penchant is generally toward varying forms of socialism. Usually it is referred to as "developing," a word with innuendoes of backwardness or poverty that is imprecise when applied to Yugoslavia or to Kuwait and Libya.

When the organization of this international club out of colonialism's ashes was first pressed by Tito, Nehru and Nasser, it seemed too vague and inchoate a dream to promise significant reality. But Marshal Tito, only survivor of the initial prime movers, can rightly regard the Algiers conference with optimism despite bickering, because of changes on the international horizon.

During the three years since the group last met at Lusaka, Zambia, the superpower bloc assembled around Washington and Moscow have forsaken war and moved perceptibly toward détente. Thus, without growing militarily stronger, the Third World is relatively less menaced by possible threats.

With the fading of major armed conflict as a prospect, the potential importance of the UN grows. And, regardless of its internal quarrels, the Third World represents a decisive majority in UN membership. If it can ever make up its collective mind on particular issues, its voice will be weighty.

Moreover, as the arms ascendancy of the superpowers and the great powers assumes reduced political significance, Third World hands find they are able to act more boldly without fear of neo-colonialist pressures. Thus we have recently seen expropriations, nationalizations and extrusion of foreign bases with little effective protest by countries whose interests were disadvantaged.

Finally, the number of underdeveloped nations has increased and the technologically advanced and privileged sector of the international community contains deep-seated weaknesses that can be exploited if the Third World ever manages to coordinate its latent assets.

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Furthermore, the industrialized nations are being racked by a long-enduring monetary crisis not likely to be cured by this month's World Bank meeting in Nairobi. The crisis has been

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مكذبات

Area to Be Extended

Car-Free Zone in Rome Is Called a Success

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 9 (NYT).—More than a month after a sizable portion of central Rome was closed to most private motor traffic, city officials and local residents say that the project has been successful.

City hall has confirmed that it will go ahead with plans to enlarge the car-free downtown area to 150 acres during the next nine months.

A by-product of the ban on most cars and trucks in the pilot area, 25 acres around the Trevi Fountain, is a new atmosphere of small-town neighborliness. People stop and chat in nearly empty streets and children play.

"People living around here now look twice before walking out of their sector into the traffic chaos outside," said Elio Traversi, a grocer. "And we are getting new customers from outside who

come into our sector because they like to stroll without being run over by a car or motorbike."

Like other business owners in the car-free area, the grocer had opposed the traffic reform. Since now he has a car 10 blocks from his store, he is considering taking the bus instead.

New Buses Promised

City hall has promised to improve the public transit system with 100 new buses to be put into service as a starter. Rome has experimented for years with projects aimed at inducing residents to leave their cars at home and commute to work by bus.

Twice last year, Romans were offered free rides on municipal buses and streetcars for a few weeks. However, the costly scheme did not work—the public transit system attracted hordes of joyriders, but the number of private

cars in the city center did not shrink.

"The pilot project of the Trevi Fountain area has got off to a good start," Carlo Dematteis, an architect and urbanologist, observed. "Barring private autos altogether is the only way of saving the historical core of Rome from congestion, pollution and eventual destruction."

The next sector that, according to the city hall timetable, will be closed to private cars is an adjoining neighborhood around the Piazza di Spagna. That area is dotted with hotels, restaurants and smart stores.

Long-time residents of the presently closed sector have received green-white badges for their cars, allowing them to pass the checkpoints. Only taxis and the cars of doctors and a few other privileged motorists may enter the sector without the badges.

By next summer, most of Rome's center from the Villa

Borghese gardens to the Piazza Venezia is to be off-limits to private motor vehicles.

Seattle Offers Free Rides

SEATTLE, Sept. 9 (NYT).—The city of 550,000 persons will try to entice downtown motorists out of their cars by offering them a free bus ride starting tomorrow.

Seattle will become the nation's largest city to provide free public transportation in its central business district and will join a growing number of American cities that have concluded that they may have to give people a free ride—or a heavily subsidized one—to get them to use public transit.

"I make a flat prediction," said Mayor Wes Uhlman, who conceived the plan. "With the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency) breathing down the neck of all of us, every major city in the country will be providing free transit within two years."

Revaluations By Australia, New Zealand

5% Rise in Canberra, 10% in Wellington

SYDNEY, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Australia and New Zealand today revalued their currencies in an attempt to combat inflation.

Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced a 5 percent revaluation of the Australian dollar in Canberra, and Prime Minister Norman Kirk announced a 10 percent revaluation of the New Zealand dollar in Wellington.

It was the second time the New Zealand currency has been revalued this year. It was revalued by 3 percent in July. The Australian currency was revalued by 7 percent in December, 1972.

Whitlam Statement

"After close and careful examination of the present situation and prospects in these regards, it has been decided to appreciate the exchange value of the Australian dollar," Mr. Whitlam said in a statement.

"The exchange rate change will establish a new formal parity of 23.2848 Australian dollars per ounce of fine gold," Mr. Whitlam said.

Mr. Whitlam said the new relationship to the U.S. dollar would be 1.4875 U.S. dollars to the Australian dollar, instead of 1.4187 before the revaluation.

He said inflation was the major economic problem facing Australia. The money supply had increased in 1972-73 by 26 percent.

As a result of the New Zealand revaluation, a New Zealand dollar equals 1.478 U.S. dollars.

New Zealand also banned mutton exports until the start of the next killing season in two months because of internal price rises caused by high export prices.

Allende Studies Plebiscite Date; Bread Is Scarce

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—Chilean Socialists held a mass rally in defense of the revolutionary process here today while President Salvador Allende continued to consult advisers about the timing of a plebiscite on his policies.

Yesterday Mr. Allende met the commanders in chief of the armed forces, and sources said they discussed an incident Friday night in which a force unit taking part in a search for illegal arms fought a two-hour gun battle with armed workers near a textile factory in the industrial belt south of the capital. An air force statement said eight men, including a sergeant corporal, were wounded during the fighting.

On another crisis issue, Mr. Allende told newsmen Friday that the shortage of wheat and flour is so severe that Chile could be without bread in several days.

Although Chile is a traditional food exporter, wheat shortage has been aggravated by a strike of about 40,000 private truckers that is now in its seventh week.

A spokesman for the State Agricultural Board expressed the hope that the United States would sell 300,000 tons of wheat to Chile, although there is little North American grain to spare because of international demands and contract sales.

Sudan President Vows Crackdown

KHARTOUM, the Sudan, Sept. 9 (AP).—President Gaafar Numeiri promised today to purge the Sudan of Communists, the Muslim Brotherhood faction and other groups opposing his Socialist Union, the only legal party.

Earlier, the president announced that he will put the University of Khartoum under political control because, he said, it has become a hotbed of anti-regime plotting.

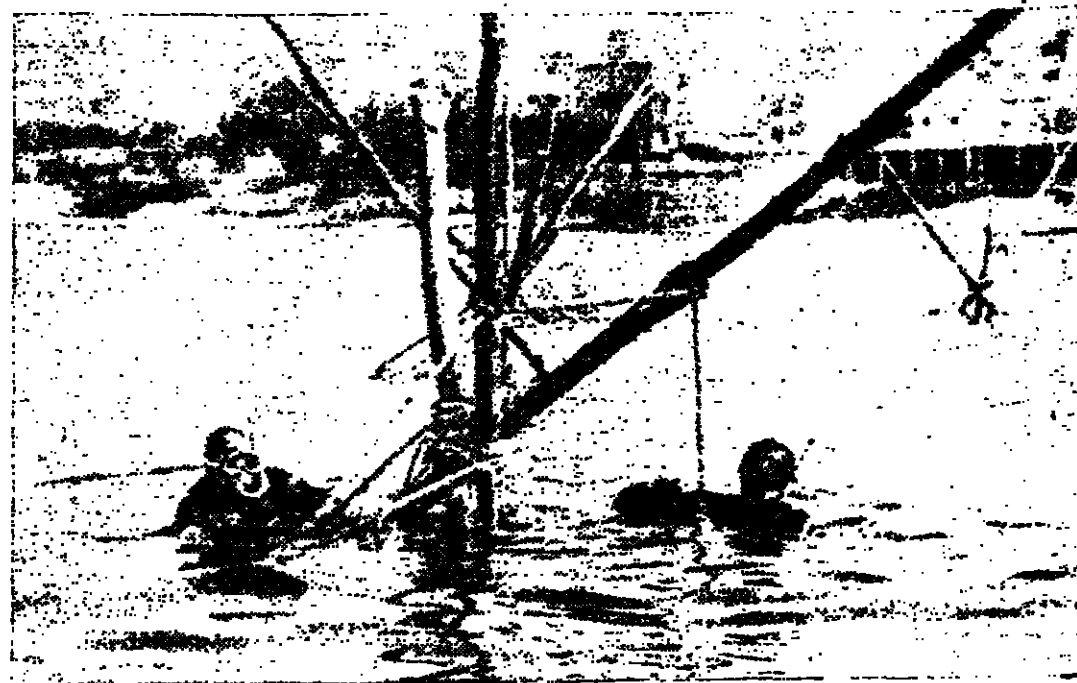
"The revolution gave the university all help and facilities to practice a constructive role in Sudanese society," he said in a speech broadcast over the national radio. "But I was surprised to find it has become an instrument for conspiracy and disorder."

Disorders spread, meanwhile, to the northern province of Atbara, and railroad workers staged a 24-hour strike that ended peacefully. A dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed Friday was lifted yesterday and the state of emergency imposed last week was revoked today.

Ban on Miniskirt Starts in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—The first phase of Tanzania's latest campaign against the miniskirt and other forms of dress considered indecent will start tomorrow.

Prime Minister Rashidi Kawawa said Friday that indecent dresses will be banned from government offices, all companies, schools and bars. The second stage, banning minis, wigs, tight trousers and certain forms of make-up, will come into effect on Oct. 1. Mr. Kawawa told a mass rally organized to protest indecency.



Frogmen destroy mussel bed at Taranto seafloor.

Naples Shellfish Vendor's Child Also Dies

Sardinia Death Raises Cholera Toll to 24

ROME, Sept. 9 (Reuters).—A 72-year-old man died of cholera in Sardinia today, the first death from the disease on the island during Italy's present outbreak.

His death and three in Naples yesterday brought the toll in Italy to 24 since the outbreak began more than two weeks ago. One of the Naples deaths was of an 18-month-old child whose father is a shellfish dealer. He also has the disease. The others were of a 65-year-old man and a 68-year-old woman, both of whom were reported to have been suffering other ailments as well.

Meanwhile, authorities in Naples said people were still eating mussels and other shellfish despite a nationwide ban on their sale and consumption. They urged the people to obey the order. Cholera-infected mussels have been blamed for the epidemic, which first broke out in Naples.

A group of Neapolitan fishermen, angered at the ban which has taken away their livelihood, allowed themselves to be photographed eating raw mussels.

101 Cases in Naples

Cotugno Hospital in Naples is caring for 101 cholera cases, but in the last 24 hours, only one patient has been confirmed as suffering from the disease.

In Bari, on the Adriatic, where the disease spread from Naples, there are 93 confirmed cholera cases.

Naples health authorities said the two older victims here were already severely ill from cholera when admitted and also extremely weak from other diseases.

Italian officials reported the first cholera cases in Italy's northern industrial city. A 51-year-old woman and her 30-year-old son-in-law, who had eaten mussels on a visit to the family home near Bari, were being treated as carriers of the disease.

Health Minister Luigi Gui said the worst was over and that the situation was under control although there would probably continue to be a few isolated cases for a while. Pescara on the Adriatic, Bologna in central Italy and Taranto in the south each reported one confirmed cholera case yesterday.

Odd-Acting 'Polywater' Found To Be Minutely Polluted H₂O

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Polywater sounded like something out of science-fiction when it was discovered 10 years ago. It had the same chemical formula as water—the familiar H₂O—but it looked and behaved differently.

It didn't freeze, but solidified into a glassy substance at 40 degrees below zero. It failed to boil at 400 degrees. It felt like droplets of baby oil and would creep up the walls of test tubes and disappear on laboratory floors.

Now, after 4 1/2 years of research, the controversy over whether polywater exists or is merely a laboratory accident has been settled. Polywater is simply water polluted by the microscopically thin quartz tubes in which it was made.

Most of the 400 scientists around the world who attempted to prove or disprove the polywater theory now agree with that conclusion.

It was made official last month when Russian physicist Dr. Boris Derjaguin admitted that contaminants caused the strange behavior of the polywater—which he called anomalous water.

Polywater is made by condensing water vapor in quartz tubes, then suspending the tubes over distilled water in a sealed vacuum for about 18 hours. But scientists were never able to make a large amount of it. Only a few ounces were created.

The small quantities made it extremely difficult to detect contaminants.

After all other tests failed, Dr. Derjaguin tried refined electron tests. These showed, according to Chemical and Engineering News, "that samples of anomalous water, when subjected to the most clean conditions, contain silicon atoms in amounts to indicate dissolution of quartz when water is condensing."

"The formation of anomalous water," Dr. Derjaguin said, "is probably attributable to an enhanced dissolving power of condensing vapors."

In an article in a recent issue of Nature, a British science journal, Dr. Derjaguin and Dr. N. V. Churaev reported "that there are no condensates (of water) both free of impurity atoms and simultaneously exhibiting anomalous properties."

Still unanswered, however, is what caused the unique spectrum—the linear character that every chemical compound shows when infrared light is shined through it—that Dr. Lillis Lippincott and his associates at the University of Maryland discovered.

Dr. Lippincott insisted that his spectrum readings showed no traces of silicon, and his finding was a key buttress to the theory that polywater was a different form of H₂O.

The Maryland scientists still don't believe that contaminants caused the strange properties of polywater. Although they have data to prove it, they believe that some important changes in the surface chemistry of water are involved.

Turk Opium Ban Is Seen as Issue In October Vote

ANKARA, Sept. 9 (AP).—Turkey's ban on opium production is becoming an issue in the campaign for the Oct. 14 general election. All three major parties intend to mention the possibility of lifting it in their platforms, sources said today.

Former Premier Suleiman Demirel, chairman of the conservative Justice party, which has a good chance of returning to power in October, has implied that his party will point out at least the need for a review of Turkey's opium policy.

The democratic socialist Republican People's party, the second largest political organization, already has announced it will consider resumption of poppy cultivation providing there are "sufficient controls to eliminate international concern."

The centrist republican Relfiance party is also expected to come out against the ban. Turkey banned opium cultivation in June, 1971, under heavy pressure from the United States, which claimed that 80 percent of the heroin reaching U.S. addicts originated in Turkish poppy fields.

Regime Said to Hush Up Calamity

Thousands in Iraq Reportedly Killed by Poisoned Seed Grain

LONDON, Sept. 9 (AP).—Tens of thousands of men, women and children have been killed or injured in Iraq in a mass poisoning calamity, the London Sunday Times reported today.

The newspaper said that the Iraqi government has hushed up the affair in which the victims ate grain treated with a mercury solution and intended to be used only as seed.

Edward Hughes, an American journalist, wrote that mercury poisoning took epidemic proportions after breaking out two years ago with the landing in Sadrat of several cargoes of Mexican wheat and American barley. Both grains had been

treated with a fungicide to prevent the seed from rotting, he said.

Mr. Hughes quoted Iraqi authorities as admitting 6,530 hospital cases of poisoning and 499 hospital deaths.

6,000 Deaths Estimated

"My investigation and the private estimate of experts on the scene suggest that as many as 6,000 may have died and perhaps 100,000 were injured," he said.

He said that although warnings not to eat the grain were clearly marked in Spanish on wheat bags and in English on the barley, there were no such warnings in the local idiom that all could understand.

He also said that although the police had issued strict warnings to the Iraqis not to use the grain for human consumption, they failed to halt pilfering or to inspect remote villages where the seed had been distributed for sowing.

Each bag of wheat bore the Spanish words "Usar Para Alimenta" while bags of barley carried the words "Poison Treated" and a skull and cross bones. Mr. Hughes said. The grain was also sprayed with a bright, pink fluorescent dye as a warning.

He believes the grain arrived too late for autumn sowing and amid a poor harvest. "Within weeks, the deadly grain was being baked into bread or fed to animals in perhaps one-fourth of all the peasant villages in Iraq," he wrote.

Imported by Government

"Before the winter was out, thousands of men, women and children who had eaten the bread or meat were dead and tens of thousands were crippled, blinded or deformed by brain damage."

He said the grain imported had been ordered by the government in order to combat an urgent grain crisis. It had purchased Mexpak wheat, a strain developed by the Nobel Prize-winning Norman Borlaug at the Rockefeller Foundation Wheat Improvement Station in Mexico. The barley was from the United States.

Mexpak wheat already had made Mexico a self-sufficient wheat nation and in one instance a net exporter of wheat. Because of its resistance to dry climates, it was exported as seed to India a few years ago where it also proved successful.

Better Warnings Urged

TEXCOCO, Mexico, Sept. 9 (AP).—Governments have to give better warnings about treated grain, Dr. Haldore Hanson, director of the wheat center here, said. Dr. Hanson said the Iraq situation was not new. He added that in the last few years similar reports have come in from Pakistan, India and various Middle East nations which use the Mexpak variety.

"The countries which get the product should give out more warning, not just on the bags or sacks which hold the product, but also in the press, radio and television," he said.

U.S. Navy Honors Pueblo Crewmen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—The Navy gave belated awards for heroism Friday to 18 crewmen of the spy ship Pueblo, which was seized by North Korean gunboats on Jan. 23, 1968.

The awards had been recommended by Comdr. Lloyd M. Bucher, the Pueblo's commanding officer, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said.

The Pueblo carried 81 sailors and marines and two civilian oceanographers. One crewman, oceanman Duane Hodges, was killed in the brief fight during the North Korean boarding. He was posthumously awarded the Silver Star, the highest award given the crewmen, who were released three days before Christmas, 1968.

Comdr. Bucher received no award, Mr. Friedman said, because no higher-ranking officers recommended medals for the commander's actions on the day of the capture.

Mr. Friedman said the awards were delayed because it was decided to wait until all U.S. prisoners of war in Indochina had been released.



United Press International.

Dr. Tetsuzo Akutsu with the calf in which he implanted rubber artificial heart. He is holding a model of it.

Calf With Heart of Rubber Is Still Alive After 26 Days

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 9 (UPI).—Dr. Tetsuzo Akutsu, a pioneer in the development of artificial hearts, says a calf is still alive after a record 26 days with a heart of silicone rubber.

Dr. Akutsu said the length of survival was a "very important breakthrough" in the development of artificial hearts and a step toward experimentation with human patients.

He said his immediate goal would be to "try to get consistent good results. If we can get 30 percent animal survival for a month, then we would probably be ready to work with humans."

He said artificial hearts have been used in humans for limited periods, with a patient in Houston using one for three days while physicians awaited a donor for a transplant.

He said the device was placed in the chest of a calf last month and the animal was now standing several times a day and drinking milk. Rejection of the silicone rubber has not been a problem, he said.

"It's been extremely difficult to have survival longer than two weeks," he said. "If you can go up to four weeks then it is a possibility of using it in clinical human patients."

A native of Japan, Dr. Akutsu came to the United States in 1957, joining the Cleveland clinic staff. His first artificial heart implantation was in a dog that year. The animal lived about two hours.

Dr. Akutsu, 51, is currently working under a six-year, \$600,000 grant from the National Heart and Lung Institute at the University of Mississippi Medical Center, where the calf implant was performed.

"We're hoping to keep the calf alive for four weeks," he said. "If it can survive, we will continue to let it go as long as possible."

Italians Deny Buying Wheat From Russians

ROME, Sept. 9 (AP).—Officials in the port of Civitavecchia denied yesterday that Soviet ships had unloaded any wheat there. The Soviet freighters put out to sea Friday night but neither had carried grain, the official said.

Government officials in Rome also said they had no knowledge that Italy had bought wheat from the Soviet Union as alleged by a U.S. senator.

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D., Ky., said in Washington that he had learned from Italian informants that a ship unloaded 22,000 metric tons of U.S.-sold grain near Rome and two other ships had carried grain there.

Sen. Huddleston said the Russians may be reaping a huge profit by reselling some of the wheat bought from the United States last year. The Soviet Union is getting more than double their money by selling the grain at current inflated world prices, he said.

In Washington, informed about the Italian denial, Sen. Huddleston said yesterday: "The contract in Rome claims to have personally seen the grain unloaded. He passed along to us first-hand information. I don't think the Italian authorities are presenting the case as it is."

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Norwegians Start 2 Days of Voting For New Storting

OSLO, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Norway today began two days of elections to decide whether to return power to the Labor party or to continue non-Socialist rule. The last opinion polls indicate a close race, with about 2.7 million voters choosing among 14 parties to elect 185 members of the Storting (parliament).

Norway's present non-Socialist government consists of the Liberal party, the Christian People's party and the Center party. The coalition commands only 38 seats in the Storting, and most political observers predict that it will not survive the elections.

Some propose broadening the base of a non-Socialist coalition to include the Conservative party and the New People's party. But observers believe that it will be difficult for the present government's three anti-Common Market parties to unite with the Conservatives and the New People's party, which favor membership in the market.

A government formed by the Labor party, which was close to 40 percent in the polls, would probably have to rely on support from a new leftist grouping of Communists, leftists, Socialists and anti-EEC ex-Labor party members. The grouping, calling itself the Socialist Election Alliance, may gain 12 seats in the Storting, according to the polls.

Labor leader Trygve Bratteli ruled out formal coalition with the alliance, however.

Observers expect that Norway will have a new minority government after the elections—either Labor or non-Socialist. While most parties have promised tax reductions, Conservative and Christian party leaders have opposed Labor's suggestion of free abortion. Those two issues and government spending have been the most debated in the campaign.

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On Eve of His Visit

China Is Warm, Wary on Pompidou

By John Burns
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PEKING.—When French President Georges Pompidou drives into Peking tomorrow afternoon, his route along the Boulevard of Eternal Peace will be strung with red silk banners proclaiming a "chaleureuse bienvenue" and the six days that follow will produce as rich a celebration of friendship as the Chinese leaders have laid on for any visitor from outside the Socialist camp. But beneath the gloss of cordiality there will be a potentially acrimonious difference of view on the issue that bids fair to dominate their talks—détente in Europe.

Mr. Pompidou is not the first Western government leader to have visited Peking, that mark having gone to President Nixon last year. Nonetheless, a special quality will be attached to the visit by the fact that the French president will be the first leader of a Western nation in good standing with China to have made the journey since the Communists founded their republic nearly 24 years ago.

French diplomats here see historical justice in Mr. Pompidou's visit to Peking ahead of Canada's Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Britain's Edward Heath, prime ministers who will make official visits in October and January, respectively. In the French view, Paris earned pride of place by establishing its embassy here in 1964. This was a step Ottawa did not take until 1971 and London, although it recognized Peking, did not open an office here as early as 1960, did not set up an embassy until 1970.

This is almost certainly too simplistic a view for the Chinese, but it is true, nonetheless, that France has a claim to a special relationship that neither Canada nor Britain can assert. This relationship owes its existence not only to the early establishment of an embassy but also to the whole set of French attitudes toward the world that produced it—in short, to Gaullism.

Chairman Mao has said that Gen. de Gaulle was the only Western leader of his generation that he admired, and it is not hard to see why. France under Gen. de Gaulle, like China under Mr. Mao, strove to attain a measure of power and independence that would make it fully master of its own destiny, a demand that found its expression in a passionate opposition to the role of American power in the world.

Mr. Mao never met Gen. de Gaulle, who had to shelve plans for a visit to China when the Cultural Revolution broke out. But he showed his regard for the general by conferring the ultimate accolade of a private audience upon Maurice Schumann, who had been a close de Gaulle associate, when Mr. Schumann visited China last year in his capacity as Mr. Pompidou's foreign minister.

Although the decline of orthodox Gaullism under Mr. Pompidou has been as well marked here as elsewhere, the French president doubtless will benefit from his host's admiration for his predecessor in the Elysee Palace. But he may well find that the warmth of the public reception dissipates somewhat when he sits down at the green baize table in the Great Hall of the People to discuss European détente with Premier Chou En-lai.

tion in which Moscow can establish dominion over Europe, either directly, by invasion, or indirectly, by military threat.

The link between European and Chinese security is one that the Chinese themselves never make explicit, but it is self-evident. Indeed, many diplomats believe that it was just this link which first persuaded the Chinese to sue for improved relations with the West, in the belief that the best means of deterring a Soviet strike against themselves was to gain some influence with the nations that confront Moscow on its European front.

The minimum objective of such a strategem would be to create doubt in the Kremlin that the NATO countries, and particularly the United States, would sit idly by in the event of a Soviet attack. But the maximum objective would be to persuade the NATO countries to retard or stop altogether the move toward détente with Moscow, insuring that the Russians were never left free to concentrate on their eastern front.

The Chinese are proud people and react angrily to any suggestion that they have any such strategem in mind. One very senior official is reported to have unleashed a tirade against a European visitor who put such a suggestion to him recently, the Peking aide insisting that China is well able to defend itself and that Europe would do well to prepare itself likewise.

The story suggests the intensity of Chinese passions that Mr. Pompidou may encounter when the topic comes up for discussion. Another indication came in Premier Chou's speech to the recent Communist party congress, in which he accused the West for the first time of promoting détente in Europe in order to turn Soviet attentions eastward to China.

"The West always wants to urge the Soviet revolutionists eastward to divert the peril toward China, and it would be fine so long as all is quiet in the West," he said. "China is an attractive place of meat coveted by all. But this meat is very tough and for years no one has been able to bite into it."

These were harsh words indeed for a man who has placed such stock in improved relations with the West. Unless they were a bone tossed to the xenophobes who refuse to believe that Western attitudes toward China have undergone any change since the Opium War, a most unlikely gesture for a man of Mr. Chou's stature, they must be regarded as an indication that the Chinese leaders have begun to despair of the hopes they once pinned on their approach to the West.

If this is so, and Chinese leaders have come to believe that the West is willing to sacrifice China for the sake of its own security, then the very foundation of the new relationship is threatened. If so, it will be the job of Mr. Pompidou, Mr. Trudeau and Mr. Heath to persuade their hosts that they are wrong—and that the new détente is worth saving.



AN ENCOUNTER IN AFRICA—Dr. Robert E. Lee, left, a South Carolina dentist who has lived in Ghana 18 years, chats with a visitor from the U.S., Henry H. Mitchell. At center is Sopi Ewasi-Mensah, chief of village of Abandze.

Number of Expatriates Increasing

Black Americans Build New Life in Africa

By Thomas A. Johnson

YOFF, Senegal (NYT).—"I wake up to see the sun rising out of the ocean, the fishermen pushing their canoes into the surf and the waves rolling up onto the clean, clear, sandy beach and I must tell myself, 'Yes, this is me—I'm here.'"

"I tell myself over and over again to make sure I'm not dreaming," Fatou Gueye said in the measured, unhurried tones that have marked her life for four years.

It was the peace, the quiet and the "ageless, rhythmic vibrations" of Africa that made the former psychiatric social worker and art teacher from San Francisco settle in this West African fishing village 10 miles from Dakar.

Raised "as Shirley Harvey in Noplace, Kan."—actually a town called Pratt—Miss Gueye, who is in her 30s, is one of a few thousand black Americans living permanently in Africa.

She is part of a greatly varied picture, for black Americans, whatever the basis of their interest in Africa, have settled here for many reasons, scores of interviews have found.

Across the continent, in both major cities and tiny villages, blacks from the United States can be found as permanent residents. In defining the reasons for their move they mention peace and quiet, a sense of family, the chance to get rich, the pursuit of a black ideology, leaving "whites" world, returning home and helping to build a strong Africa.

A rejection of America—both its racial problems and what is termed its mindless pursuit of a gross national product—figured prominently in the views of many black expatriates, but not all.

Several African nations have encouraged black Americans—especially those with useful skills—to immigrate or return to Africa. Liberians have recently encouraged the idea of dual citizenship, while Uganda has asked the Harlem-based Congress of Racial Equality to recruit professionals to replace Asians evicted last year.

Tanzania, a nation that considers itself at war with imperialism, colonialism and racism, has a policy of preferential hiring of black Americans—as victims of racism—in government jobs.

Most black Americans living here are inclined to encourage others to follow.

"Of course they should bring something here that helps this continent," said Miss Gueye, the former social worker. "Africa can give them the quiet, the culture, the sense of family and of building, but it must be a trade, not a one-sided gift."

Miss Gueye, who savors "a healthy, life-giving peace" in her three-room beachfront house of cinder blocks, which has no electricity or running water, is making a study of the techniques of African jewelry makers before their skills, as she fears, succumb to European tools and electrical equipment.

Her adopted first name, Fatou, a corruption of Fatima and Gueye, is the Wolof-language equivalent of "goldenchild."

She supports herself by selling the jewelry she makes at home from precious metals and stones as well as from copper wire, animal horn, bones and "natural forms—whatever there is to show an organic combination of African polystyle life."

Mr. Talbot, who is in his 50s, married an Egyptian nurse, Tawhida Bissada. Their 18-year-old daughter, who speaks English, French, Italian, Arabic and Amharic, is studying in Switzerland to be a translator.

The nonprofit institute, started in 1944 in a hotel room with 12 pupils, includes some of Ethiopia's top officials among its alumni. It now has 700 day and night students in a complex of stone buildings clinging to the top of one of Addis Ababa's many cliffs.

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Like the Races They Study

The Diverse Faces Of Anthropologists

By William E. Farrell

CHICAGO (NYT).—They tend to be genial and are very adept talkers in hallways and corridors.

They are quick to exchange name cards and are generally regarded as miserly tipsters.

Sometimes what they call cultural interaction can also be called flirting.

They have in common a profession which an outsider might think was somewhat grandiose, a job which Webster's New World Dictionary describes as "the study of the races, physical and mental characteristics, distribution, customs, social relationships, etc., of mankind."

Like the people they study, they are short, tall, light, dark, fat, skinny, loud, quiet, bored, alert.

For the last week, the habits of several thousand of them have been the focus of the 19th Annual Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences. The congress ended yesterday.

Just people getting together to do the thing together," said Dr. Sol Tax, professor of anthropology at the University of Chicago and the man who has worked for two years to bring the students of man's quiddities together under one roof.

The theme of this year's congress on man is "one species, many cultures" and "our great interest." Dr. Tax said recently, "is in the cultural differences of mankind."

There is an inherent danger that the sweep of modern civilization will bring too much homogenization of cultures, Dr. Tax said, "like fruit salad that comes out of a can that tastes all alike."

Anthropologists need to gather together as they do every five years from all parts of the globe to meet each other, exchange information and learn, he said.

"An anthropologist comes into a situation like a child and learns it in its own terms," Dr. Tax said.

In the past, delegates read their papers at the congress, a time-consuming process that left little time for discussion and which frequently had soporific effects.

This year, research papers were submitted in advance, abstracts were printed in a catalog and delegates had time to pick and choose beforehand in order to decide what discussions to take part in. About 2,000 manuscripts were submitted mostly from the ranks of the 3,226 congress registrants.

A gleaming of the catalog shows no over-homogenization of topics of interest to anthropologists. There were works such as "Primate Tool Behavior," "The Ethnobotany of the West African Yam Cultures," "The Dental Condition of Chinese Living in Liverpool," "Morphology of the French Fairy Tale," and "The Evolution of a Bride as an Ethnobiological Phenomenon and Transformation of This Tradition among Yugoslav Peoples in the 20th Century."

The papers were assembled into general groupings so that discussion sessions could be organized. Thus, meetings on "the status of the female" included pre-submitted papers on parental roles in West Africa and the West Indies, the role of husbands and wives in five Yugoslav villages, "mating patterns among low-class Venezuelans," an examination of friendship patterns among American women and many more.

Out of the discussion, said Dr. Ronaq Jahan of Bangladesh,

came agreement that "in spite of the differences in culture, women everywhere have a status inferior to men."

For Dana Raphael, associate professor of anthropology at Fairfield University in Huntington, Long Island, it was clear that "as anthropologists we are just beginning to tell each other we know nothing about the female—nothing, nothing, nothing."

One of the papers that caused a bit of a stir was written by Bernice Rosenthal, an American, who challenged the notion that Soviet women have equal status with Soviet men.

"While almost all women work, few hold positions of real power in government, industry or agriculture," Miss Rosenthal asserted. "Rarely are they directors of enterprises or heads of departments." Most of the unskilled laborers in the Soviet Union are women, she said.

The paper provoked an outcry from the 34-member Russian delegation to the congress.

"Misprint," asserted Dr. Julian V. Bromley, director of the Institute of Ethnography, Academy of Sciences, U.S.S.R., based in Moscow.

A Russian named Bromley? "A micro-ethnic problem," Dr. Bromley explained through an interpreter and added that in the 18th century a "ruined English nobleman" married a French woman and they began a son who accompanied Napoleon to Moscow.

"Napoleon had not stayed long in Moscow," Dr. Bromley said with a smile, "and my ancestor was supposed to have been taken to Russia by a Russian general and my great-great-grandmother found him, brought him home and married him up. Of this warmth five sons were produced and from there on there are Bromleys in Moscow."

During the congress there were continuous showings of anthropological films where more than one delegate could and did catch a nap. There were also a series of videotapes on Chicago's ethnic diversity that were made in the neighborhoods by residents.

One of the most popular videotapes showed a group of Greek drinking ouzo and watching a belly dancer undulate to bouzouki music.

Discussions were translated into French, German, English, Russian and Spanish and delegates could wear headsets and tune in on their favorite language.

The works submitted to the congress are expected to be published by Mouton Publishers. The total amount of work between 75 and 80 volumes of new anthropological work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 (AP).—The Defense Department apparently has decided to destroy rather than move tons of nerve gas now stored at the Rocky Mountain Arsenal near Denver.

Army Secretary Howard Callaway said earlier this summer that he preferred transporting the gas to some other military installation. Sites suggested were Toledo Arsenal in Utah and Pueblo Arsenal in Colorado.

But in a statement to congressmen from Utah and Colorado Friday, Mr. Callaway said a final decision is under way to determine if the stocks are needed at all. "If they are not required, he said, the 'best solution appears to be to demilitarize them in place.'"

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The City: London's Financial District Finds Itself in Ferment and Soul-Searching

By Richard F. Janssen

...And the City of London shall have its ancient liberties—King John in the Magna Carta, A.D. 1215.

LONDON.—The newly arrived German banker was on the phone, arranging lunch with an American, he had not met. There was just one problem: How would they recognize each other? "That is easy," the German offered. "I will be the only man in the City wearing a brown suit."

That little incident suggests a lot about the City, as the financial district here is known. The square-mile City thrives on venerable traditions, ranging from its superficial sartorial constraints to the constant hinting that here "a gentleman's word is his bond" and that government meddlers are obviously unwelcome.

To the eye, the City's traditions seem as intact as ever. Money-market brokers still stroll the narrow streets in top hats, wearing multimillion-dollar suits with only a murmured word. Somber blue and gray suits are still the unquestioned uniform of the native British bankers. And no one blinks at the flowing pink coats and red vests of the muscular gatekeepers at the Bank of England, which supervises powerful financial institutions by wire and throat-clearings rather than by written rules.

But the winds of change are stirring behind the scenes. A clerk at Lloyd's of London still enters accident reports in the "casualty book" with a quill pen, but the huge insurance exchange quietly backs him up with a computer. The pocket of a top-hatted broker bulges with an electronic beeper, and British bankers accustomed to lavish, multi-wine lunches find themselves treated to cold sandwiches and cans of U.S. beer at the branch of a New York bank.

Heath Steps In

More fundamentally, the City's tradition of discrete self-policing by a tightly knit financial community of impeccable gentlemen is coming under severe challenge. "Do you really believe all that rubbish about honor in the City?" demands a stockbroker... "The only tradition the City takes seriously is the tradition of making money."

As a lengthening string of fi-

nanical scandals explodes into the public print, even Britain's Conservative party government is turning hostile to the City's wheedling ways. Prime Minister Edward Heath has made the phrase "unacceptable face of capitalism" a catchword for City abuses and Parliament is considering proposals for criminal sanctions against "insider" dealings.

The City's current freedom from bureaucratic supervision is also being challenged by the European Common Market. Now that Britain is a member of the nine-nation group, the market's staff in Brussels is anxious to apply "harmonized" regulations to the City. The basic reason is economic integration. Other strong motives include the desire for better protection for investors and the eroding of what Brussels sees as the City's unfair advantages.

To old-line City leaders such as Sir Kenneth Keith, chairman of Hill Samuel & Co., a merchant bank, all these stirrings jeopardize the City's lucrative position as one of the world's major financial centers. "Crippling" regulation and "loss of enterprise and initiative" could come from efforts to curb "spivacy on the periphery," he warns.

Such sharp practices close to the heart of the City's establishment make matters worse. For instance, a former lord mayor of the City, Sir Denis Lawson, was accused in the press of buying shares from financial companies he headed and selling them to a Swiss concern six months later for about 13 times the price. Sir Denis defended the deal as fair and legal, but he announced that he would give back the millions of dollars of personal gain out of respect for "the best traditions of the City of London."

If the traditions do not dissuade senior City figures from such insider deals in the first place, some observers fret, they can scarcely be expected to constrain the horde of Americans and other foreigners still flocking into this haven from the tougher regulating and taxing of New York and the Continent. The main sanction has been social ostracism, but the precondition that "everybody knows everybody else" is fast disappearing. A Common Market official in Brussels says.

Foreign Banks

Clearly, the City is increasingly crowded with foreign banks.

Twenty-three of them opened offices here in the fiscal year ended in February, up from 19 the previous year, the Bank of England reports. The bank's emphasis on the informality of its supervision prompts an aide to say that it does not keep a master list of foreign banks operating here, but the annual survey by The Banker, a London trade magazine, turned up 203 as of late last year, 50 of them American.

The traditional reliance on the banks' discretion to avoid excesses is a key reason they keep coming. Let them hasten the day of detailed regulation and less leeway for making profits, American bankers say they are more than willing to play by the unwritten rules. When First City National Bank of Houston opened here in July, James A. Elkins Jr., its chairman, said it would "compete vigorously" but only in a way which "we pledge will be friendly and cooperative in the best traditions of the City."

No written permission is needed to open a bank here, although the vital license to deal in foreign exchange usually comes only after a few months of good behavior. And the Bank of England insists that each foreign branch employ at least one experienced British banker so that someone understands the nuances of the City's financial folkways. There is no government insurance on bank deposits, but the atmosphere has been clubby enough that the Bank of England can arrange informal rescue operations.

The Bank of England is "absolutely correct" in its policy of "relatively free entry," says Howard C. Petersen, chairman of Philadelphia's Fidelity Bank, which opened here in June. "London is the financial center of the world because all the banks are here," he says.

A more specific reason so many foreign banks are here is that they can borrow, lend and

trade dollars and other foreign currencies here, without such impediments as reserve requirements and interest-rate ceilings. However, much of the business could drift back to New York if the United States sticks to its plan to end foreign-investment restrictions by the end of 1974. Other Common Market countries, a City man says nervously, "don't like the idea of London sitting up here like a pesky free port" in which speculation in their currencies is launched.

Invisible Earnings

The British authorities have kept hands off the City more out of national self-interest than out of ideological preference for free enterprise, government men say. More important than the direct employment effect (the foreign banks alone employ 12,000 people) is the fact that the City's "invisible" earnings from interest, insurance, brokerage commissions and the like go a long way toward offsetting the red ink on trade and thus strengthening the pound, these government men say. This help to the British balance of payments totals about \$1.4 billion a year.

In many ways, the City's very success brings on its problems. Such as rents. "Outrageous and preposterous," one American banker here exclaims. Annual rents of \$50 or more a square foot for "the meanest kind of space" run four and five times New York levels, he complains. Others explain that a key reason for the high rents is the "Bank of England's personalized style of supervision, which dictates that all banks be clustered within walking distance to foster a sense of community and to facilitate casual chats among officers."

The competition for space within the City's single square mile is such that prestigious institutions settle for less-than-splendid quarters. The late-

coming Houston bank is getting by without any ground-floor space, and customers of the big Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. must make their way through a narrow passage, often crowded with black plastic bags full of trash.

For its workaday population of about 400,000, the City is struggling to maintain what the British call "amenities." There are bright pockets of greenery and flowers because of a beautification campaign, but the City is short on shops, restaurants, hotels and conference facilities. The elite eat in their own executive dining rooms, and the lower-paid legions jam carry-out sandwich shops. "Rents are so high that they can't make money here in anything but money," a bank guard grumbles.

By the City's own standards, the privilege of an office anywhere within its boundaries makes it worth accepting addresses that would be embarrassing elsewhere. The accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand endures "Gutter Lane, Cheapside" as its headquarters, while other businesses suffer such addresses as Pope's Head Alley, Addie Hill, Bulls Head Passage or Wormwood Street. After more than two centuries on the same site, the Bank of England takes pride in its nickname, the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street.

Has Own Mayor

The City's somewhat quaint insularity is supported by its peculiar legal status. Although physically in the middle of the metropolis of London, "the City of London" is a separate municipality, with its own mayor since 1191. Most of the time since its dim beginnings as the Roman Empire outpost of Londinium in A.D. 43, historians say, the City's merchants and money lenders have been wealthy enough to obtain meaningful

"The City's tradition of discrete self-policing by a tightly knit financial community of impeccable gentlemen is coming under severe challenge. 'Do you really believe all that rubbish about honor in the City?' demands a stockbroker... 'The only tradition the City takes seriously is the tradition of making money.'"

tower, stock-exchange members sulk about loss of commissions to a new computerized system set up by some institutional investors for their own trading. With the French government backing an ambitious new financial center in Paris, the City's Committee on Visible Exports has taken to staging splashy seminars pushing the City's merits in places as far afield as Kuwait.

Despite all the well-established roles of merchant banks, "in the last analysis it must be on our ability to change and adapt that we depend," says Sir John Stevens, chairman of Morgan Grenfell & Co. But change still meets resistance, too. Asked why he is against creating a sort of Securities and Exchange Commission in England, a senior stockbroker finds it sufficient to shrug, "I'm against sin."

Some of the scenarios spun out in the City these days are even darker than those depressing Wall Street. To cope with competition from more versatile Continental and American

banks, it is reasoned, there will have to be wrenching mergers of the many specialized lenders. But to whatever extent this succeeds, the resulting giants would be all the more likely victims of nationalization next time the Labor party wins power.

Even the Bank of England's pre-eminence is coming into question. Rather than have their entrails lacerated by the bank's own interests, "many people in the City" would rather start dealing directly with the British government and with Brussels, the Inter-Bank researchers found. A lessened respect also shows in a BBC radio program, when a doctor tries to reassure a patient that he is "as sound as the Bank of England."

In reply, comedian Frankie Howerd whines despondently, "Oooh, doctor, I didn't know it was as bad as all that."

Mr. Janssen is a member of the staff of the Wall Street Journal, where this article appeared.

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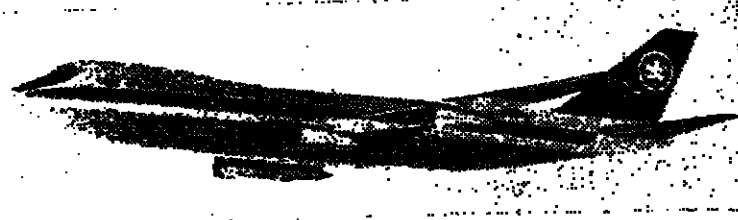
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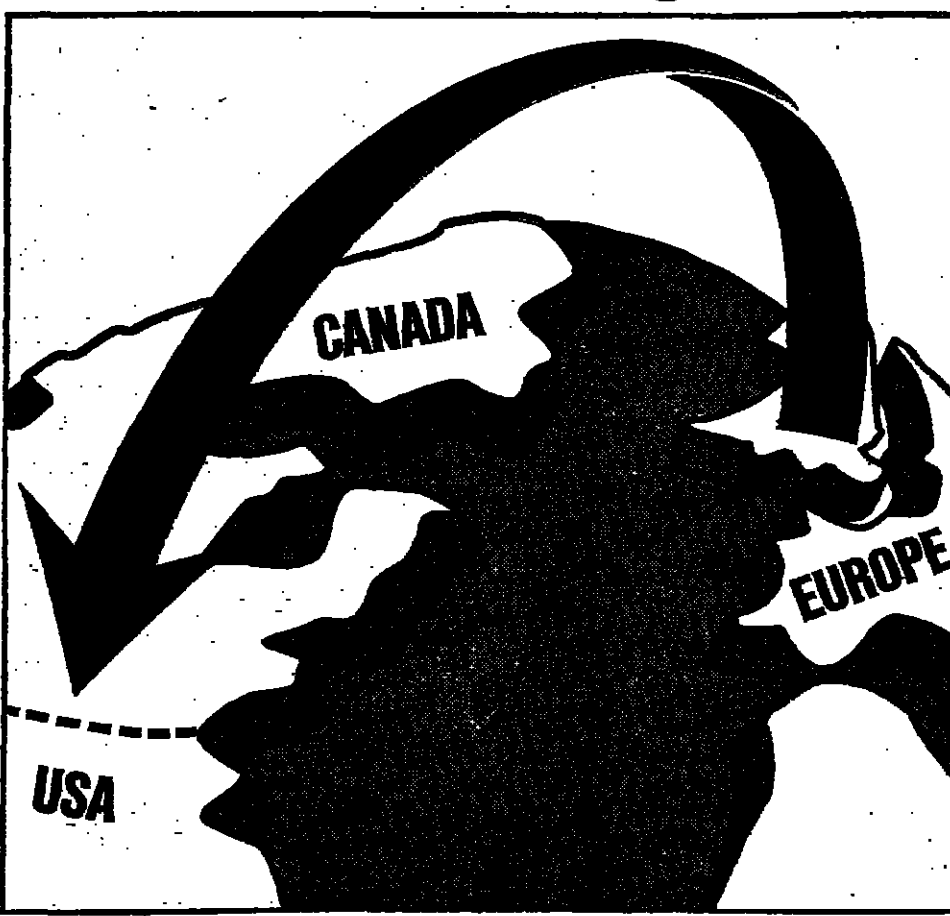
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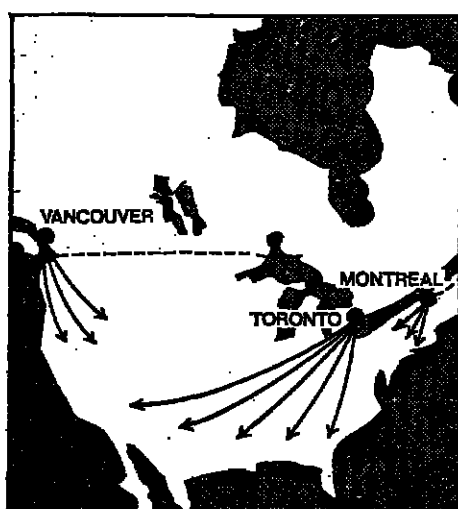
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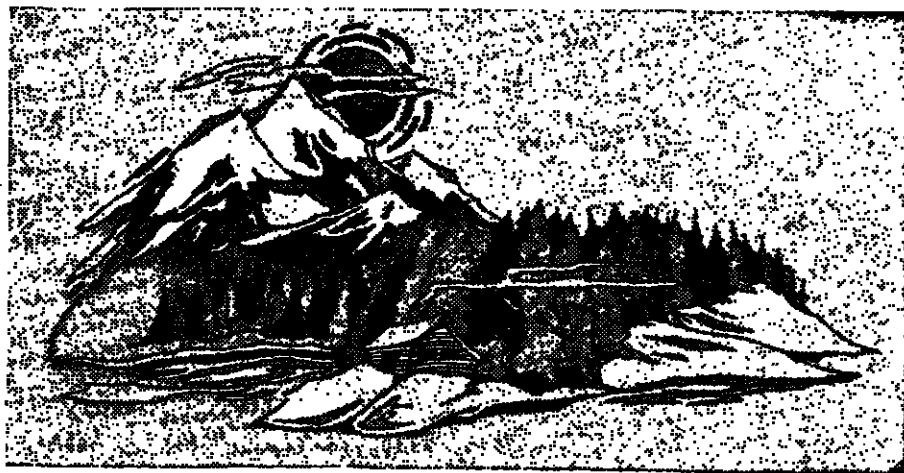
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Why not see Canada too!

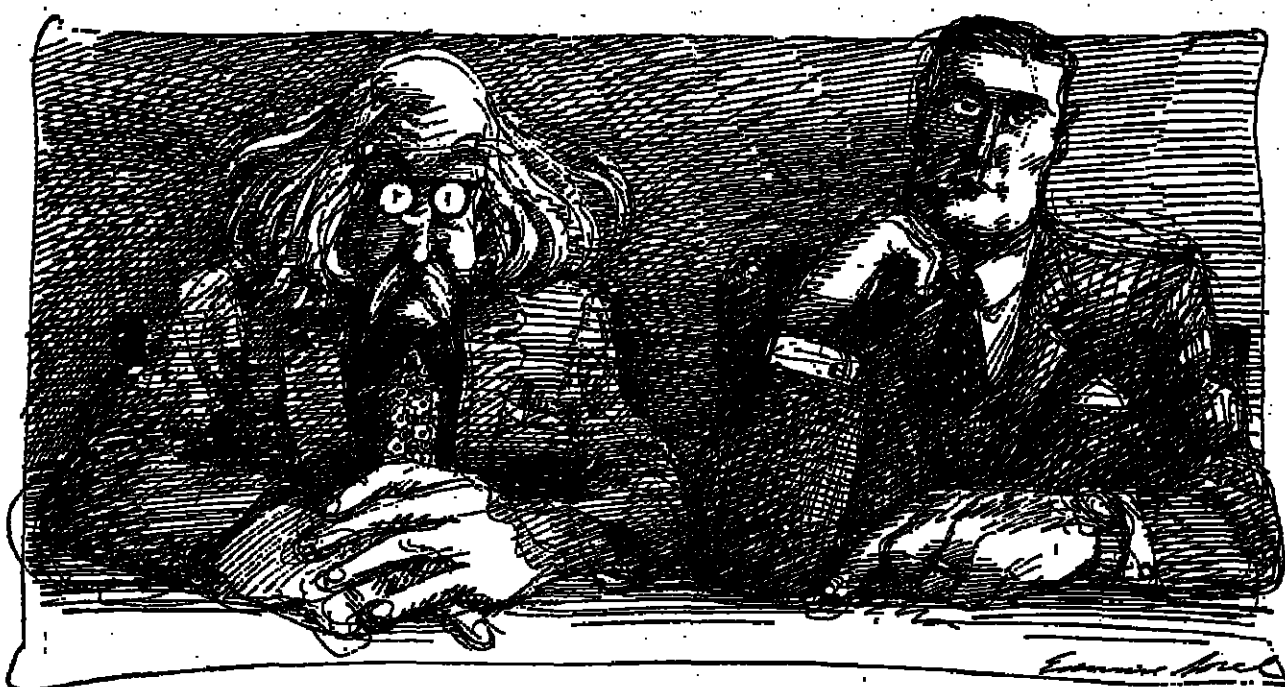
See a new country and a different aspect of North America on a stopover in Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver on your way to the USA. It makes no difference to the price of your regular fare ticket—but it certainly makes a difference to your trip!



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Flights from: London, Frankfurt, Paris, Zurich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Brussels, Prague, Moscow, Glasgow and Shannon.



Which one will get the loan?

Before you offer an opinion on that, think about something for a minute.

Once upon a time, there was an Italian named Christopher Columbus who thought the world was round. And the world laughed.

There was an American, Thomas Edison, who had the equally ridiculous notion that you could get light from a skinny little filament burning in a vacuum. And a Scotsman, named Alexander Graham Bell, who harbored the outrageous belief that you could transmit the human voice through a wire.

All these men had one thing in common. An idea that was hard for people to accept because it was ahead of its time.

At Marine Midland, we think about that a lot. And that's why, when someone comes to us with a proposition, even a proposition that's out of the ordinary, we always try to look at it very carefully. And that means never going by appearance alone. But looking beneath the surface of an idea to determine what kind of potential it really has. (You'd be surprised how many great investments we've found that way.)

So, coming back to our original question, maybe the man on the right will get the loan. Or maybe the man on the left. Or maybe both of them.

The point is, we won't make up our minds until we've seen the ideas.
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Daiwa in London now part of Daiwa Europe N.V.

Services extended and strengthened

Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd. of Tokyo have had an office in London since 1964. Now with the strengthening of Daiwa's services in Europe, the London office becomes a branch of Daiwa Europe N.V. with its independent head office in Amsterdam.

The change will enable us to speed up and extend our services and so meet the needs of the E.E.C. as well as those of Europe as a whole. In particular we are expanding our investment banking and financing services.

The London office will be under the management of Mr. A. Yoneda, Executive Vice President of Daiwa Europe N.V.

Daiwa Europe N.V.

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Telephone: 01-600 5676 Telex: 884121/28

Telephone: 01-600 5676 Telex: 884121/28

Телефон: 01.000.309

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net
Alcoa Co 5.50/57	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/58	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/59	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/60	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/61	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/62	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/63	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/64	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/65	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/66	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/67	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/68	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/69	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/70	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/71	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/72	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/73	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/74	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/75	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/76	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/77	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/78	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/79	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/80	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/81	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/82	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/83	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/84	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/85	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/86	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/87	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/88	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/89	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/90	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/91	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/92	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/93	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/94	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/95	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/96	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/97	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/98	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/99	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	
Alcoa Co 5.50/100	28 101/16 101 1/2 + 1/2	

ALGERIAN DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION
MANAGEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT OF
LA WILAYA D'ORAN
CALL FOR INTERNATIONAL BIDS
APPROVAL OF COMPANIES
for construction of
NEW PETROCHEMICAL PORT OF ARZEW-BETHOUA

—A limited call for international bids will be made at the end of 1973 for the creation of a new petrochemical port on virgin territory at Bethoua (ARZEW).

—The present consultation has as its aim to approve, among the interested companies, those to whom the Administration will recommit the plan of execution and estimate of costs in the presentation of bids.

Companies may ask approval for one or more of the following lots:

LOT A: ENGINEERING: This lot comprises:

- 1) The construction of a breakwater of about 2,000 meters, 25 meters deep;
- 2) The construction of two secondary jetties each about 1,000 meters, with varying depths of 0 to 15 meters;
- 3) The construction of:
 - Six mooring posts for methane boats of 125,000 m³;
 - Two docking berths for oil tankers or condensation ships;
 - One docking berth for GULF boat;
 - One docking berth for ammonia boats;
- 4) The construction of a service port;
- 5) The eventual creation of an area of land overlooking the sea.

LOT B: DREDGING AND ROCK REMOVAL
This lot consists of dredging and removal of rocks from berths, dredging area and access channels of ships.

LOT C: SAFETY
This lot consists of safety equipment and fire-fighting equipment for the entire port.

LOT D: ELECTRICITY
This lot consists of lighting and electricity service for the entire port.

LOT E: SHIP SUPPLIES
This lot consists of various feeder circuits for ships (water, fuel, compressed air, telephone, etc.).

LOT F: SIGNALLING
This lot consists of a maritime signal system for the entire port.

Application of interested companies or groups must be addressed before October 1, 1973, at 13 noon to the following:

DIRECTOR OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND EQUIPMENT OF LA WILAYA D'ORAN (ALGERIA).

Bid. MIMOUNI LARSEN, ORAN (ALGERIA).

The application should indicate:

- Nationality, legal status, type and name of the company or group;
- Technical references of the particular applicant—that is, the listing of works completed in the course of the last ten years;
- Financial references of the applicant.

Beat Browns, 21-10

NFL Giants Finish Preseason Undefeated

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 9 (AP).—The powerful running of veteran Ron Johnson led the New York Giants to a 21-10 victory over the Cleveland Browns last night.

Johnson, 6-foot-1, 205 pounds, scored two touchdowns as the Giants ended an undefeated preseason with a 6-0 record.

New York took the opening kickoff and marched 85 yards in 14 plays to score with 7 minutes, 30 seconds left in the third quarter. Johnson gained 45 yards on eight carries and plunged over the one.

In the third period drive, he

carried eight times for 50 yards and scored from the three.

The Browns' only touchdown came in the third period when Don Cockroft dropped back to punt but threw a 31-yard pass to linebacker Charlie Hall to put Cleveland on the Giants' 41-yard line. Quarterback Mike Phipps hit Pitts four plays later for the score.

Bengals 13, Packers 10

At Cincinnati, Horst Muhlmann's 31-yard field goal with three seconds left lifted Cincinnati to a 13-10 exhibition victory over Green Bay.

Quarterback Ken Anderson came off the bench when Virgil Carter, injured a shoulder and directed the Bengals final drive. Green Bay, quickly behind 10-0 after the Bengals turned two interceptions into scoring plays, stormed back in the final quarter behind recently acquired running back Don Higginbotham to tie it at 10-10 with 7:53 left.

Vikings 24, Chargers 16

At San Diego, Fran Tarkenton passed for 228 yards and two touchdowns to give Minnesota a 24-16 exhibition victory over San Diego.

The Vikings completed their pre-season schedule at 5-0. Veteran John Unitts guided the 1-5 Chargers to scores the first two times they got the ball but the Vikings stifled until the fourth-quarter fumbles and an interception gave San Diego new life.

Russians Excel in the Pentathlon

LONDON, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Russia swept the board in the world modern pentathlon championship which ended today at Crystal Palace. In addition to taking team honors, the Russian competitors took all three individual medals.

Pavel Lednev, a 30-year-old swimmer who took the bronze medal at last year's Munich Olympics, was a clear winner of the championship with 5,813 points, ahead of compatriots Vladimir Shmelev and Boris Onischenko.

Only once before has any country proved paramount and that was in 1957, when the Russians achieved the distinction.

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 9)

million loan at 7 3/4 percent for Hong Kong Land that contains arrears entitling the bearer to subscribe to 6,000 Hong Kong dollars (about \$1,250) worth of common stock for each \$1,000 face value of bond. The warrant will be exercisable from Jan. 1, 1974 through Dec. 31, 1980.

The subscription price will be \$1 at a premium of 10 percent to the market price of Hong Kong Land shares at the time the final terms are set.

The equity content enables the company to set a coupon between the going rate for convertibles and straight bonds and will also, according to one unker, help spread the shareholder base of the company.

After the bad shakeout in the Hong Kong stock market, the unker observes, "the company could probably like as broad as possible a shareholder base."

The Lancashire County Council was closed early last week, an enormous success thanks to a 9 1/2 percent coupon.

Unkers say the amount could easily have been raised from \$30 million to \$40 million and possibly \$50 million but neither the borrower nor the Bank of England were so inclined.

This is taken to signal that her U.K. municipalities will be coming to the market shortly, reportedly next in line is a Scottish borrower.

The big mystery of last week as the aborted saga of a private placement of seven-year notes for Standard Oil of Indiana (Amoco) was closed early last week.

Unkers failed to win favor with investors, especially against the competition of the public Amoco share loan.

However, a number of knowledgeable sources insist that issue manager First Boston had firm commitments for a minimum of 40 million, fueling speculation that the loan was not marketed because First Boston was trying to muscle in on a Morgan & Co. client and had not received Amoco's go-ahead for the placement.

Spokesmen for First Boston flatly deny such speculation, noting that their bank has had a long-standing relationship with Amoco and that they had the

company's authorization to sound out the market but in the final analysis the company decided not to go ahead with the deal.

In Chicago, Amoco's financial director said: "We had some negotiations with First Boston on the possibility of doing this private placement, but never at any time did we have an agreement on it. At a point in time, we decided not to do it, which is nothing unusual. We or anyone else does these things all the time. We're in continual negotiations with a lot of things."

"We had a use for a substantial amount of money overseas but right now the market is not very conducive to raising these funds. We have some flexibility with regard to time and decided not to do it at this time," he said.

The episode is important because it has thrown into question whether a dollar deal from a triple-A credit-rated borrower could be done at 8 1/2 percent, at a discount, as many bankers have been insisting.

Failure to go ahead is being taken as a sign that a higher coupon is necessary and yet firm commitments for the loan were said to have been in hand. Thus, the market is now looking for some clear indication about where the going rate is located.

The deutsche mark sector of the market remains shattered, with bankers reportedly looking for a triple-A borrower with which to try to pry it open. It is assumed that such an issuer would have to pay 8 percent at a discount.

On the DM secondary market, prices were off as much as 2 percent during the week.

The dollar market turned in a mixed performance as shown by a new set of yields calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange:

International Institutions (7-15 Years)			
Sept. 5: 9.06 %	Aug. 29: 9.13 %		
Industrials (7-15 Years)			
Sept. 5: 9.05 %	Aug. 29: 9.08 %		
Industrials (3-7 Years)			
Sept. 5: 8.55 %	Aug. 29: 8.48 %		
Market Turnover			
Sept. 7:	Aug. 31:		
Cedel \$97.2 mil.	\$120.3 mil.		
Euroclear \$143.4 mil.	\$180.9 mil.		

Saints 15, Oilers 10

At New Orleans, Howard Stevens, a 5-foot-5 rookie, raced 22 yards for a touchdown in the winning seconds as the Saints beat Houston, 16-10.

Stevens, a 165-pounder from Louisville, Ky., scored just minutes after a 41-yard field goal by rookie Jim White had pulled the Saints to 10-0. The last two Saints' scores directly followed fumbles by Oilers running back Bob Graham—a former Saint traded to Houston earlier this year.

Steelers 19, Falcons 6

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw led a 16-point second-quarter spurt that gave the Steelers a 19-0 victory over Atlanta.

The Steelers, who finished with a 4-2 exhibition mark, got their first break on the opening play of the second quarter when linebacker Jack Ham fell on a wild pitchout by Falcon quarterback Dick Shiner at the Atlanta 18-yard line.

Raiders 17, Bills 7

At Buffalo, Clarence Davis raced for two touchdowns to spark Oakland to a 17-7 victory over the Bills.

The 5-foot-10, three-year pro from Southern California ducked under a half dozen Buffalo players to get his first score on a 46-yard jump and sped 31 yards for his second.

Jets 16, Eagles 13

At Tampa, Bobby Bowfield's field goal with four seconds left boosted the New York Jets to a 16-13 pre-season victory over Philadelphia in a steady rain.

The Eagles led late in the fourth quarter, when jet quarterback Al Woodall connected with wide receiver Jerome Barkum on a 17-yard touchdown pass to tie the score at 13-13 with two minutes to go. The Jets wrapped up exhibition play with a 4-2 record, the Eagles 1-5.



ALONE AT TOP—Golf's top titleholders at World Series of Golf are, front to back: Jack Nicklaus, Tommy Aaron, Johnny Miller and Tom Weiskopf.

Tied at 71

Weiskopf, Nicklaus Lead Golf World Series

By Lincoln A. Werden

AKRON, Ohio, Sept. 9 (UPI).—It didn't seem like \$50,000 golf to the spectators.

"We played medium lousy to lousy," declared Jack Nicklaus, recognized as one of the world's great golfers, after he finished even at 71 with Tom Weiskopf in the opening round yesterday of the World Series of Golf.

Although the two Ohio rivals

were one over par at the Firestone Country Club course, Johnny Miller, the U.S. Open champion, had a 73 and Tommy Aaron, the Masters champion, used 76 strokes in the first of this special two-day, 36-hole event.

"The course made us look worse than we were," suggested Nicklaus. The 7,180-yard layout is one of the sturdiest pros play during the year when the Am-

erican golf classic is an annual stop on the circuit here.

While Aaron was constantly hitting into the rough "I only hit one or two good shots all day" and play generally followed Miller's observation that it wasn't "anything exciting," Nicklaus, the PGA title-holder, furnished a light touch and the only laughs of the day. The competitors in this event consist of the winners of golf's four major championships and are the only contestants.

Stood in Water

Finding his ball on the third shot at the 635-yard 18th hole partly buried at the waterline of the small pond guarding the green, Nicklaus stood in the water to play a recovery shot rather than take a penalty stroke. "I had to feel in the grass to locate the ball. I was not able to identify it because I couldn't see it. But I was permitted to move the grass to know where it was," Nicklaus said after he crouched over the edge of the bank and, with his hand, located the ball which was lodged in the mud.

Car Race Canceled

PARIS, Sept. 9 (AP).—The 1,000 kilometers of Buenos Aires sports car race, scheduled Oct. 21, has been canceled, the world racing authority announced.

Nebraska Beats UCLA; Shows Football Power

NEW YORK, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Nebraska emerged yesterday as the No. 1 contender to Southern California for top national honors on the major scene, and Delaware proved that it is the team to beat once again for small college honors as the football season went into full swing.

Powerful Nebraska, the national champion in 1971 and ranked No. 2 in the preseason ratings, rolled over eighth-ranked UCLA, 40-13, and made new head coach Tom Osborne's debut something to remember.

The Cornhuskers, who were playing without first-string quarterback David Humm, got a super performance from second-stringer Steve Runtz and a solid effort from running back Tony Davis in their rout of the Bruins. Runtz completed nine of 11 passes for 105 yards and Davis carried 34 times for 147 yards as the Cornhuskers rolled up 493 yards in total offense.

Nebraska jumped to a 14-0 lead on a one-yard run by Runtz and a 77-yard punt return by Randy Borg, but the Bruins cut the deficit to 20-13 at halftime before the Cornhuskers went to work.

Delaware, the small college national champion the past two years, got a 217-yard rushing effort from Vito Roberts and rolled over Akron, 45-24, to stretch its winning streak to 15 games.

Roberts, a junior, stunned the Zips with a 42-yard touchdown run in the third quarter to put the Blue Hens ahead to stay, and his day's rushing total left him only three yards short of the school single-game record set by Gerald Doughty against Gettysburg in 1946.

Elsewhere, Arizona whipped Colorado State, 31-0, Holy Cross edged Massachusetts, 30-23, Virginia down VMI, 16-0, Clemson nipped The Citadel, 14-12, and William and Mary defeated VPI, 31-24.

Jim Upchurch, a junior full-back, ran for two touchdowns and 102 yards to spark Arizona over Colorado State in a Western Athletic Conference opener. Arizona, under the guidance of first-year head coach Jim Young, gained only 85 yards rushing in the first half but ripped through the Colorado State defense for 274 yards in the second half.

Quarterback Pete Vaas threw two touchdowns passes to half-back Tom Rock and scored another to spark Holy Cross to a come-from-behind victory over Massachusetts. Defensive linemen Bob Curran and Bob McLean provided the winning margin.

College Football

EAST

Delaware 45, Akron 24.
Holy Cross 30, Massachusetts 28.
Syracuse 26, W. Va. Wesleyan 7.
Temple 49, Xavier 10.
West Liberty 27, Salish 17.
W. Va. State 31, W. Va. Tech 9.

SOUTH

Alabama A&M 41, Mississippi Val. 13.
Ark. 34, Culver-Stout 9.
Baylor 27, Concord 7.
Clemson 45, Milton (Wes.) 6.
E. Michigan 17, Ball St. 14.
Emory 40, Benedictine 9.
Indiana Central 10, Guilford 3.
Kentucky 24, St. Paul's (Iva.) 6.
Louisiana 24, Villanova 7.
Mississippi 24, Villanova 7.
N. Carolina 21, Winston-Salem 18.
N. Carolina 21, Winston-Salem 18.
Virginia 16, VMI 6.
William & Mary 21, VPI 24.
Wofford 27, Davidson 9.

MIDWEST

Duquesne 27, Youngstown 9.
Duke 20, St. Michael's 12.
Dubuque 45, Milton (Wes.) 6.
E. Michigan 17, Ball St. 14.
Emory 40, Benedictine 9.
Indiana Central 10, Guilford 3.
Kentucky 24, St. Paul's (Iva.) 6.
Louisiana 24, Villanova 7.
Mississippi 24, Villanova 7.
N. Carolina 21, Winston-Salem 18.
N. Carolina 21, Winston-Salem 18.
Virginia 16, VMI 6.
William & Mary 21, VPI 24.
Wofford 27, Davidson 9.

SOUTHWEST

Arkansas 51, Ashland Christian 48.
Central 41, San Angelo 7.
Harding 21, Tarleton 7.
Henderson 21, Austin Peay 7.
Jacksonville 21, Texas A&M 14.
New Mexico 21, Lamar 7.
Panhandle 21, New Mexico 2.
S. F. Austin 17, Cameron 9.
Southern U. 21, Tarkenton 13.
Texas Southern 24, Sam Houston 14.
Trinity 21, Austin 7.
UT Arlington 21, N. Texas 10.
W. Texas St. 13, Drake 10.

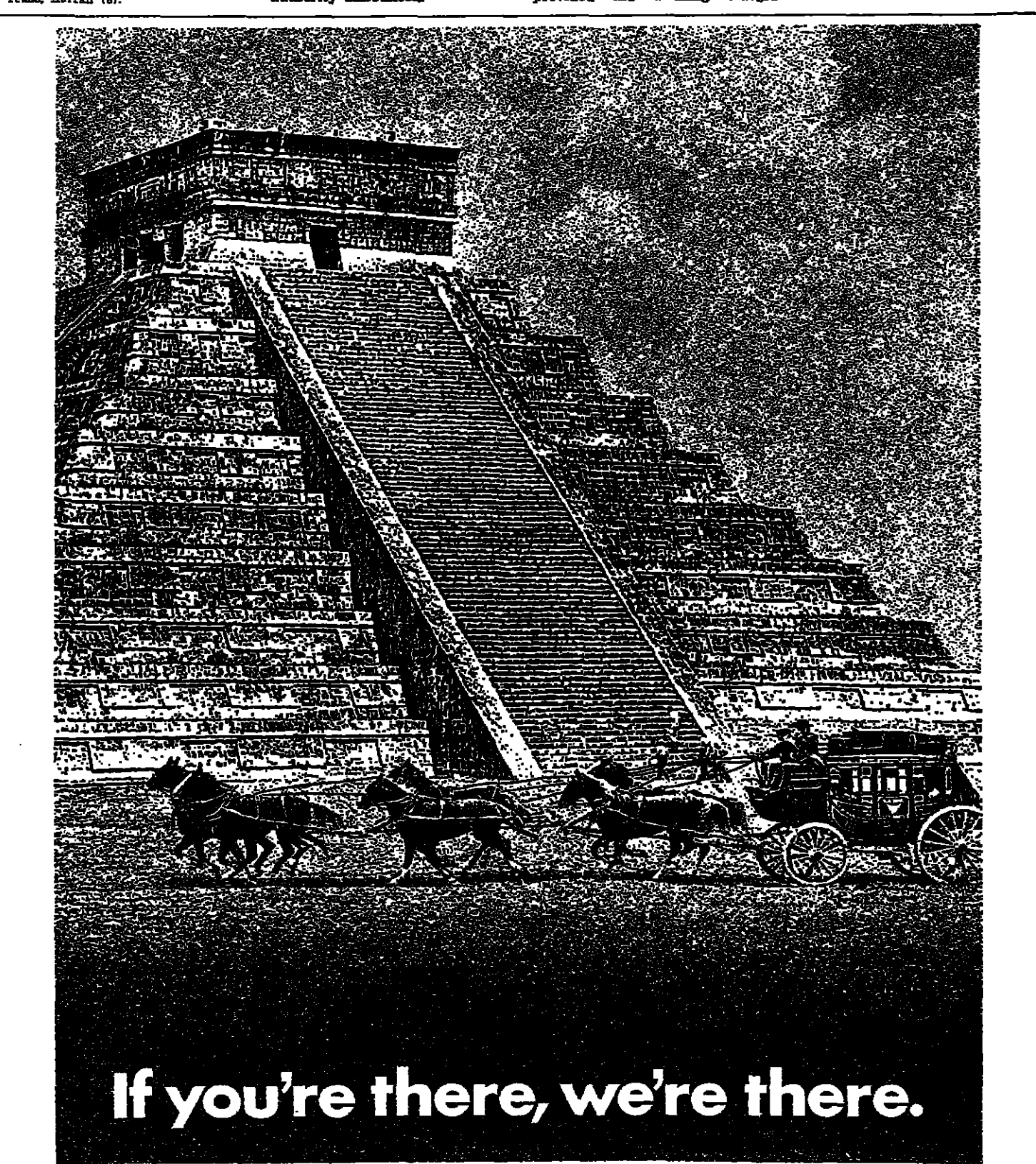
WEST

Arizona 31, Colorado St. 8.
Idaho 21, Texas St. 14.
Grambling 21, Long Beach 14.
Montana 41, Simon Fraser 14.
Montana 41, Simon Fraser 14.
San Francisco St. 21, UN Reno 23.

600th for Shoemaker

DEL MAR, Calif., Sept. 9 (AP).—Bill Shoemaker recorded his 600th stakes victory yesterday, riding Grottoan in the \$31,600 Chula Vista Handicap here.

More Sports News On Page 13



If you're there, we're there.

Wells Fargo Bank

Where we are: Auckland, Bangkok, Bogota, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Dubai, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Lima, London, Los Angeles, Luxembourg, Managua, Manizales, Mexico City, Miami, Nassau, New York, Ottawa, Panama City, Quito, San Francisco, San Salvador, Sao Paulo, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei, Tokyo. In London: Wells Fargo Limited and Western American Bank (Europe) Limited.

WELLS FARGO BANK SINCE 1952 ASSETS OVER \$6 BILLION HEADQUARTERS: SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94104.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

\$25,000,000

Valmet Oy

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Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest unconditionally guaranteed by the

Republic of Finland

This financing was initiated by

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

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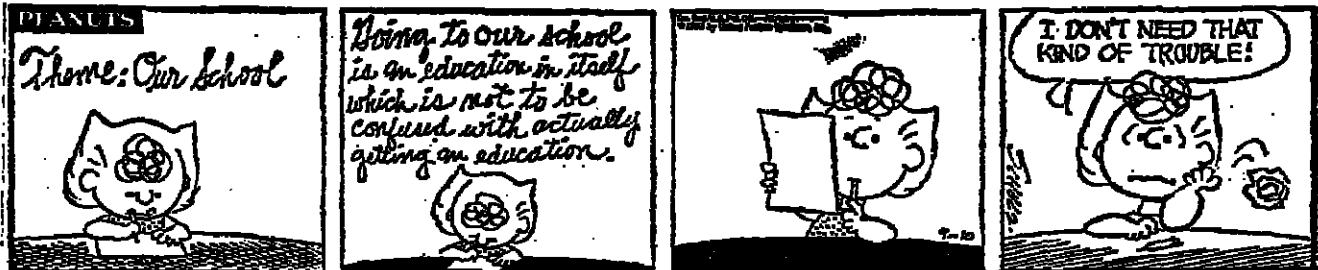
The Fuji Bank

Limited

The Mitsui Bank

Limited

PEANUTS



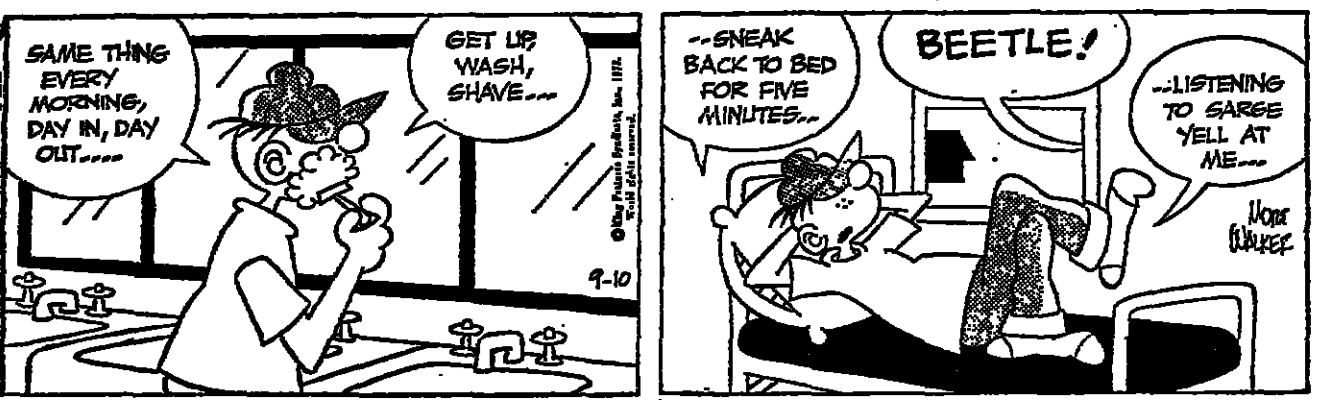
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L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLEBAILEY



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BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY

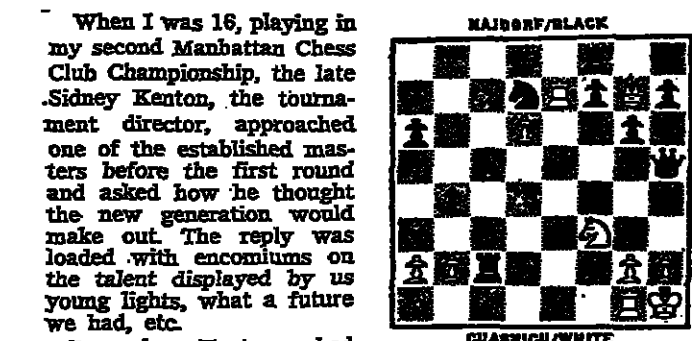


BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne



When I was 16, playing in my second Manhattan Chess Club Championship, the late Sidney Kanton, the tournament director, approached one of the established masters before the first round and asked how he thought the new generation would make out. The reply was loaded with condescension on the talent displayed by us young lights, what a future we had, etc.

But when Kanton asked what he thought of my chances against him (we were paired in the first round), he gently explained that I was not yet ready for a player of his caliber. A couple of hours and 22 moves later, he resigned.

It invariably comes as a surprise to witness the sudden surge of a promising young player, but in each generation, a few surprises almost always can be anticipated. The major growth of the budding grandmaster takes place in adolescence.

What is really much more surprising is the dramatic advance of a player in his thirties, for that is very rare. Nevertheless, Bent Larsen proved that it can happen, going from a grandmaster who turned out exciting games to a leading world-championship contender after he had passed 30.

And now all-but-unknown 31-year-old, Oscar Cuasnicu, took first prize in the international tournament to celebrate the 68th anniversary of the Club Argentino de Ajedrez in Buenos Aires. Neither the grandmaster old-timers -- Miguel Najdorf, Hector Rossetto and Herman Pilnik -- nor the up-and-coming Jorge Szmetan, 23, was able to stop him.

Going into the last round, Cuasnicu stood a half point out of first place and had to meet Najdorf. He drew Najdorf into a difficult position with a speculative pawn sacrifice and triumphed with sharp tactics.

Najdorf's decision to undertake queenside action (12... B-B1) before seeing to

the safety of his king involved him in risks he should have avoided. Of course, 12... B-K2 would have given Cuasnicu time for the strong, positional 13 P-B4, although 13... P-P3 e.p.; 14 NxBP, O-O could not be rejected as untenable.

Cuasnicu's 16... Q-R5 and 17 Q-R3 made the completion of Black's development troublesome, for either 17... B-N2 or 17... N-K2 would have been wrecked by 17 NxBP. Najdorf got the pawn he wanted so badly with 17... Q-N3: 18 N-B3, RxB, but after 18 B-R6, it was still a major problem how Black might secure his king and mobilize his kingside pieces.

The exchange of knights at move 25 brought Najdorf no relief, since the pawn at Q6 contributed to the imprisonment of the Black king. While Najdorf's 25... Q-N5 forced Cuasnicu to withdraw a rook from the open KB file (thus lessening the menace of N-N5), there remained white threats in all directions. Even the straightforward 27 R-QB1, to penetrate to Q8 after the exchange of rooks, would have presented Najdorf with a new headache.

Najdorf's 26... Q-R4 only helped set up Cuasnicu's smashing 26 R-Pch!, and after 26 R-B7, Najdorf had no way of dealing with the threat 30 R-Nch. Since 29... R-B1 would have been flattened by 30 N-E5, and 29... R-K1 would have been useless against 30 QxBP, Najdorf resigned.

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BOOKS

H. C. WELLS
A Biography

By Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie, Illustrated.
Simon & Schuster, 487 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Michael Holroyd

In his "Experiment in Autobiography," H. C. Wells revealed that two years before he was born his mother had lost a favorite child, her daughter Frances. From this date, he thought, she had grown embittered, venting her suppressed resentment on him and opening an unhappy fissure in his character, one half of which was generous and sympathetic, the other nervously irritable.

From Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie's well-researched biography, a rather different explanation emerges. Sarah Wells, the daughter of an innkeeper, had developed a practical passion for religion. She was seldom happy outside church. Snobbish, full of anxiety and care, she had subsided, by the time Wells was born in 1866, into a depressing household drudge "shod in old slippers and wearing a stuff dress with a sacking apron." Her husband Joe was then a small shopkeeper in Bromley, presiding incompetently over a miscellaneous collection of old crockery--old jam-pots and table-glasses--and allowing the family finances to drift towards bankruptcy.

By temperament he was a romantic, restless and impractical, given to grandiose whims that were never put into action. He had been trained as a gardener, his wife as a hairdresser; but both had been miscast in their lives and were deeply incompatible.

It was this perpetual conflict between his parents that was faithfully translated into Wells's nature. Norman and Jeanne MacKenzie's biography charts Wells's life with great exactitude. It is a sober, sensible account, full of insights, thoughtfully presented, well-structured, readable; a thoroughly good biography. The authors understand Wells; from good New Statesman stock they understand too the junket of British politics. But they do not, I believe, understand literature as well and it is here that the only shortcoming of their book lies. What separates the journeyman from the creative writer, the MacKenzies explain, is symbolism. It was the "symbolic power" of Wells's stories that enabled him to take "literary London" by storm. What he was looking for in literature, his biographers insist, was "a means of relating his own special experience to the norms of society."

Encumbered with this belief in literature as a superstitious

Wells never escaped this past, though escape was at the center of his politics and his romances. Wells was cut off from religion, which he saw simply as Church of England, by a reaction against his mother's depressing puritanical beliefs. And he was divorced by class prejudices from art and culture, believing them to be the academic pursuits of an Oxford and Cambridge elite. The rest was science. But all the money and fame it brought him, all the visions it suggested, could not obliterate the pain and distress of life. At the end public affairs, only irritated and disgusted him. There was an organization of which he felt himself a part. "This world is the end of its tether... the end of everything we call life is close at hand and cannot be evaded. Echoes of his own divided nature now seemed to fill the world, and there was nowhere he could hide. For what he had done with his own internal contradictions was to broadcast them so that they multiplied; and what he had done with time, despite all his ability and charm, was finally to waste it.

Mr. Holroyd is the author of a biography of Lytton Strachey.

the safety of his king involved him in risks he should have avoided. Of course, 12... B-K2 would have given Cuasnicu time for the strong, positional 13 P-B4, although 13... P-P3 e.p.; 14 NxBP, O-O could not be rejected as untenable.

Cuasnicu's 16... Q-R5 and 17 Q-R3 made the completion of Black's development troublesome, for either 17... B-N2 or 17... N-K2 would have been wrecked by 17 NxBP. Najdorf got the pawn he wanted so badly with 17... Q-N3: 18 N-B3, RxB, but after 18 B-R6, it was still a major problem how Black might secure his king and mobilize his kingside pieces.

The exchange of knights at move 25 brought Najdorf no relief, since the pawn at Q6 contributed to the imprisonment of the Black king. While Najdorf's 25... Q-N5 forced Cuasnicu to withdraw a rook from the open KB file (thus lessening the menace of N-N5), there remained white threats in all directions. Even the straightforward 27 R-QB1, to penetrate to Q8 after the exchange of rooks, would have presented Najdorf with a new headache.

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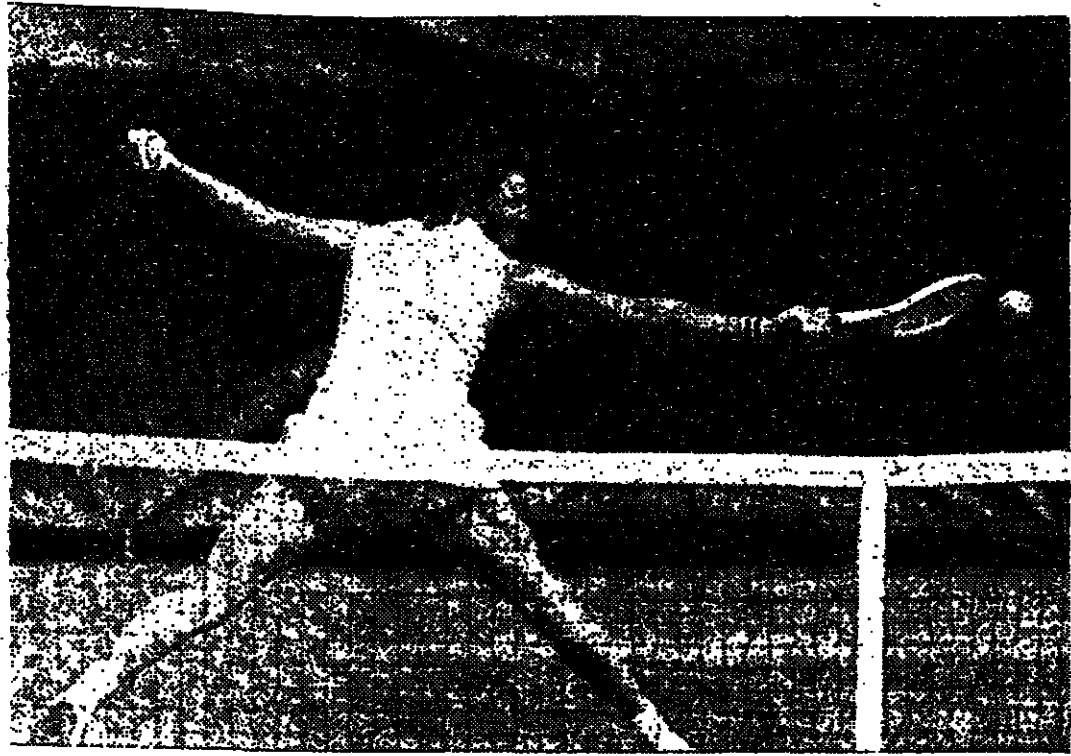
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Newcombe Wins U.S. Open Tennis Title



Margaret Court makes a return in U.S. Open match at Forest Hills, N.Y.

Defeats Jan Kodes in 5 Sets; Court Is Women's Champion

FOREST HILLS, N.Y., Sept. 9 (UPI).—John Newcombe of Australia broke the jinx that has haunted him at Forest Hills since the birth of open tennis in 1968 by winning the U.S. Open singles title today with a five-set victory over Czechoslovakia's Jan Kodes.

Newcombe beat the reigning Wimbledon champion, 6-4, 1-6, 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, to gain revenge for his first-round defeat by Kodes in 1971 when the Aussie was the top seed.

For Kodes, who lost a four-set final to Stan Smith in 1971, it was his second defeat in the finals. But after his epic five-set victory over Smith on Saturday, which was completed as darkness fell, and his play up to the championship round, Kodes felt that he had vindicated himself in the eyes of those who claimed his Wimbledon victory this year was a "paper title."

The 29-year-old Newcombe, three times a Wimbledon cham-

pion, gained the crown because he refused to become rattled when Kodes hit a superlative serve midway through the two-hour and 40-minute match.

In the end, Newcombe's superior service power—he thundered down 15 aces against six by Kodes—got him home, much to the delight of the crowd.

The women's singles title was won yesterday by Margaret Court of Australia for the fifth time, this time by wearing down her younger compatriot, Evonne Goolagong, 7-6, 5-7, 6-3.

Kodes looked to have the match under lock and key when he broke ahead two sets to one. His return of Newcombe's thunderbolts put Newcombe under pressure and caused him to commit errors on the volley, but he could maintain this purple patch and, in the end, Newcombe's power turned the tables.

Newcombe opened the fifth set with a love game as if to signify his intentions and, in the fourth game, he got the break which was to win him the match. At 30-all, he hit a backhand down the line to reach break point and then forced Kodes to net a forehand volley to complete the break.

Games then went with service until the ninth, when Newcombe served for the match with new balls. He reached 40-love and then cracked down another of his thunderbolts. Kodes hit a second cross-court return as Newcombe ran to the net to shake hands. Kodes laughed and crossed court to receive what was to be the final service. It was an ace.

In the first match of the day, Mrs. Court, the women's singles champion, teamed with Britain's Virginia Wade to defeat Billie Jean King and Rosemary Casals, 3-6, 6-3, 7-5, for the women's doubles title.

Though five inches taller than her opponent, Mrs. Court gave up 9 years age and speed to the bouncy Mrs. Goolagong. No matter that their styles differ, Margaret is a hard server and quicker reflexes and faster legs—her weaknesses and strengths added up to an even match.

However, even they were on paper, Miss Goolagong raced to a 4-1 lead in the first set. Her first serve, fast and deep, was working and gave Mrs. Court few chances to rush the net.

Margaret, who admits she plays better when behind "because it makes me concentrate more," found herself just in time—beating 15-40 on her serve—and pulled out the game.

Just as suddenly, Evonne could not get her first serve in the court, and her puffy, arching second serve was pounced on repeatedly.



WINNING STROKE—Australian swimmer Sue Lewis pats the head of Steve Holland after he set a world record in the 1,500-meter freestyle at World Swimming Championships.

At Belgrade Meet

Boy Sets 1,500-Meter Swim Mark

By Bernard Kirsch

BELGRADE, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Steve Holland was afraid to stop swimming last night and again made fun of the 1,500-meter freestyle record.

The 15-year-old Australian, who last month chopped 14.8 seconds off the record, last night snipped away nearly another 6 seconds, clocking 15 minutes, 31.85 seconds

in beating American Rick De Mont in the first world swimming championships. Holland's previous standard was 15:37.80.

Though De Mont—who earlier this week broke the 4-minute barrier in the 400 freestyle—finished in the runner-up spot in the 1,500, he, too, broke the old record as he tried to follow Holland most of the race, even when the Australian didn't realize the

race was over and went an extra 110 meters.

"I was counting the laps," Holland said after the race and after he hugged his mother. "But I didn't hear a gun and I wasn't sure what was going on. I mean I wasn't gutsy enough to stop."

After he swam the extra 110, his trainer, former Australian rugby union player Laurie Lawrence, came to poolside and yelled to his star pupil, "You silly cow, you've gone too far many." Holland later said he thought his trainer had said, "You've got to go," and off he sped, ready to do another two laps, before he heard some more screams.

The noise wasn't coming from his mother, Judy, who was murmuring, "I can't take much more of this."

Holland's opponents could not take the pace he set. The 5-foot-10, 130-pounder, who became an instant national hero in his homeland while swimming in the Australian Nationals, let his teammate Brad Cooper set the pace for 400 meters. Cooper went on to record his best 1,500 time ever, a 15:45.04, as he finished third, ahead of American John Kinsella, who also clocked his best figure, 15:58.70.

When Holland splashed into the lead, De Mont, a strong finisher, was fourth. By the time he reached the 800 mark, Holland's arms were churning as if he were sprinting, using 51 strokes a lap to De Mont's 39.

Holland kept his lead for the final 600 meters of the race—and retained it for the extra 100.

He also set a world record for the 800 meters of 8:16.37 en route to his 1,500-meter victory.

I American, E. German Girls

Are Big Swimming Scorers

BELGRADE, Sept. 9 (UPI).—American Jim Montgomery and the East German girls added to their reputations tonight as the first world swimming championships ended.

Montgomery won his fourth and fifth gold medals, the most in the meet, as he took the 100-meter freestyle in 51.70 seconds and then came back to anchor the U.S. 4-by-100 medley relay team to an easy victory over the East Germans, 3:49.49 to the runners-up 3:53.24.

The American men also had an easy time with the East Germans in the point standings, winning the meet, 204-97. The women's competition was something else.

Kornelia Ender tonight set a world record in the 100-meter freestyle while winning her fourth gold medal of the meet, scoring the 12th victory for the East German girls and establishing their seventh world record.

Her time of 57.54 broke her one-night-old mark of 57.81 and helped give the East Germans a 188-143 triumph over the U.S. girls.

Tonight's second world record was set by Italian Novella Calligaris, who helped point out that the United States women were second best here. Miss Calligaris won the 800-meter women's freestyle in 8:53.97, breaking the mark of 8:58.68 of Kenna Rothhammer, of Santa Clara, Calif., who finished 15th tonight after a third world record in which she won the 300 freestyle and came in second in the 400. Jo Harshbarger of Bellevue, Wash., finished second, clocking 8:56.58.

Montgomery, 6-feet-3 and 190 pounds, and a week late for his freshman year at Indiana University, came back strong from beating Frenchman Michel Rousseau in the 100-meter freestyle. After only a half-hour rest, he showed his power in the medley anchor.

—BERNARD KIRSCH

In Monza Grand Prix Stewart Clinches World Driving Title

IONZA, Italy, Sept. 9 (AP).—Niki Peterson of Sweden won Grand Prix of Italy auto race in a Lotus here today and Scotland's veteran driver Jackie Stewart clinched his third title.

Stewart, in a Tyrrell-Ford, finished fourth, enough to give him unbeatable lead in the world championships through the two remaining events, the Grand Prix of Canada and the Grand Prix of the United States.

The 34-year-old Scotsman had a standing and cheering as he battled up from a bad 17th place to finish fourth. Stewart had driven in fourth place up to the seventh lap when he was forced to stop at the pits to replace the front tire. That him more than a minute of precious time.

When many believed him done Stewart whipped his racer in impressive series of fast turns, closing steadily closer to the lead positions.

He was 10th at mid-race and usually became world champion as he overtook teammate Jochen Cevert of France for 11th position. There were 10 more to go and defending 10th champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil vainly was trying to pass ahead of Peterson for a perate defense of his title.

Fittipaldi placed second in the race, taking second place in the world standings. Stewart mounted a total of 44 points in the world standings. Fittipaldi's 48. Cevert, 40. Peterson, 37. The rest of the field had 21 points or less.

Even if Fittipaldi were to win both the remaining grand races. This would give the

Brazilian only 18 additional points.

"I had a hard time battling back to a top position after my stop at the pits," Stewart said. "I dare say it was a fantastic recovery climbing from 17th to fourth place."

He brushed off queries about his reported plans to quit racing for good soon. "I am only thinking of racing for the time being," Stewart said.

In his spectacular recovery, Stewart turned in the fastest lap in the event, his 51st, in 1:35.3 at 218.153 kmph.

Peterson, the 29-year-old long-haired blond Swede, earned his

third grand prix victory this season. He led from start to finish, after gaining pole position by clocking the fastest time in trials.

"I like running ahead and today I managed to keep the first place throughout," he said.

Many believed that in the final laps Peterson might have let the ground clear for Fittipaldi to win, so as to keep alive the Brazilian's hopes to retain the title. But the Swede sped up in the final lap.

Fittipaldi looked disappointed. "This was an unlucky season for me. Today in particular was an unlucky day. I lost the race

and the world title in less than two hours," he said.

Italian fans had no opportunity to be enthusiastic over the performance of domestic racer-maker Ferrari.

One Ferrari, driven by Italy's Arturo Merzario, was out of the race after a single lap following a break in the rear suspension. The only Ferrari left, driven by Jackie Ickx of Belgium, was never in the top places through the 55 laps and finished 8th, one lap behind the winner.

Peter Revson, a 34-year-old New Yorker, took third place in a Yardley-McLaren. He said he was satisfied.

With one out in the second, Darrell Farnham and Joe Leonard, signed off Mel Stokely's team. Elie Rodriguez looped a 3-1 hit-and-run pitch into short center for the first run. Tim Johnson singled off Roy White's glove to get the second run in, and White dropped Pedro Garcia's fly for a bases-loading error.

Indians 6, Orioles 4. At Cleveland, Dave Duncan drilled a three-run homer in the sixth inning to power the Indians to a 6-4 victory over Baltimore in the first game of a doubleheader.

After Earl Williams' double brought Brooks Robinson home to give the Orioles a 4-3 lead in the sixth, the Indians bowed head to take the lead when Walt Williams singled after one out. Rookie Tommy Smith kept the rally going with his first major league hit, a single to center, and Duncan followed with his 14th homer of the season. The Orioles starter, Doyle Alexander, who took the loss, is now 10-7.

Royals 9, Angels 5. At Kansas City, a two-run throwing error by catcher Char-He Sandoz capped a five-run first inning for the Royals, helping them score a 9-5 victory over California in the first game of a doubleheader.

The victory broke a four-game losing streak for the Royals. Frank White led off the first with a double and scored from second when Sandy Alomar booted Cookie Rojas' grounder. Amos Otis walked before Lou Piniella cracked a run-scoring single. Otis stopping at third. Otis scored on Paul Schaal's sacrifice fly.

Tigers 5, Red Sox 4. At Boston, Tony Taylor and The Brown homered to power Detroit to a 5-4 victory over the Red Sox behind the eight-hit pitching of Mickey Lolich and John Hiller.

Rangers 4, A's 3. At Arlington, Texas, Elliott Maddox's bases-loaded single with two out in the ninth inning scored Dave Nelson to give Texas Rangers a 4-3 victory over Oakland in Billy Martin's debut as manager.

The loss was a costly one for the Athletics as slugger Reggie Jackson pulled a hamstring in his right leg in the second inning and had to be flown to Oakland for hospitalization. He may be sidelined for the rest of the season.

Twins 6, White Sox 2. At Bloomington, Minn., Larry Hise got three hits and drove in three runs to help the Twins down Chicago, 6-2.

The Twins jumped on starter and loser Terry Foster, 6-8, for two runs in the first inning. Bobby Darwin doubled off the rightfield wall to score Hise, who had doubled, and Eric Soderholm, who was safe on an error.

Sunday: Williams Wins for Chicago

CHICAGO, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Billy Williams clinched a sensational three-game series against the St. Louis Cardinals today with his 37th career homer in the eighth inning to give the Chicago Cubs a 5-4 triumph and a sweep of the series.

Williams, who collected five straight hits Friday and another hit yesterday, got a clutch triple in the fifth inning and then gave the Cubs their victory against reliever Al Drabosky when he hit an opposite-field home run into the left-centerfield bleachers.

The lead had changed hands five times, with the Cardinals tying the score at 4-4 in the sixth inning off starter Ferguson Jenkins. Rick Monday shared batting honors with Williams by hitting solo home runs, his 23rd and 24th of the year, in the first and third innings.

Phillies 3, Pirates 7. At Philadelphia, Willie Montanez opened the ninth inning with his 11th home run of the season to give the Phillies an 8-7 victory over Pittsburgh.

Max Scurro, now 1-4, picked up the victory and Bob Johnson, 4-2, took the loss.

The Pirates rolled up a 7-1 lead after four innings. The Phillies, who scored once in the first, tied it with a six-run sixth that knocked out Nelson Briles. Denny Doyle singled and scored on Del Unser's home run. A single by Greg Luzinski, Rennie Stennett's error and a walk to Mike Schmidt loaded the bases with two out before the Phillies got three straight pinch-hits to tie the score.

Mets 3, Expos 0. At Montreal, New York scored two runs on a fifth-inning error by Tim Lincecum and went on to blank the Expos, 3-0.

The Mets opened the fifth with Jerry Grote taking base safely on an error by Ron Hunt. Don Hahn and Ted Martinez followed with singles off loser Reiser Moore to lead the bases. Mets' winning pitcher George Stone hit into a fielder's choice for one out. Bud Harrelson hit a ground-

er to foul at shortstop, and the former New York infielder threw the ball into rightfield while trying to start a double play, as Hahn and Martinez scored to give the Mets a 2-0 lead.

Astros 5, Giants 4. At San Francisco, Lee May's three-run homer was the big blow of a four-run eighth-inning rally that carried Houston to a 5-4 victory over the Giants.

The Astros went into the eighth trailing, 3-1, but finally knocked San Francisco starter Jim Barr out on singles by Gary Sutherland and Cesar Cedeno. Marty Moffitt hit in to retire Bob Watson on a line drive to center but Doug Rader followed with a single for one run and May connected for his 27th homer of the season.

Reds 14, Braves 6. At Atlanta, George Foster and Ken Griffey, sharing the No. 6 batting spot on a sweltering afternoon, combined for eight runs batted in to lead Cincinnati to a 14-6 victory over the Braves in the first game of a doubleheader.

Foster had five runs batted in and Griffey had three, as did Joe Morgan. Foster hit a three-

run homer and a two-run single after replacing Griffey in mid-game.

White Sox 10, Twins 7. In the American League, at Bloomington, Chicago—down by four runs in the early going—came back behind the solid pitching of veteran left-hander Jim Kaat with a 14-hit attack that sank the Twins, 10-7.

Kaat, now 14-12, pitching for the first time against the team he played with for more than a decade until being traded to Chicago this summer, was hard-hit by the Twins in the early innings but settled down and got the victory, although he needed relief help from Cy Acosta in the eighth inning.

Brewers 10, Yankees 3. At New York, scoring seven times in a seven-run second inning clinched by Dave May's 24th homer and second grand slam of the year, Milwaukee

scored an easy 10-3 victory over the Yankees.

With one out in the second, Darrell Farnham and Joe Leonard, signed off Mel Stokely's team. Elie Rodriguez looped a 3-1 hit-and-run pitch into short center for the first run. Tim Johnson singled off Roy White's glove to get the second run in, and White dropped Pedro Garcia's fly for a bases-loading error.

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Twins 6, White Sox 2. At Bloomington, Minn., Larry Hise got three hits and drove in three runs to help the Twins down Chicago, 6-2.

The Twins jumped on starter and loser Terry Foster, 6-8, for two runs in the first inning. Bobby Darwin doubled off the rightfield wall to score Hise, who had doubled, and Eric Soderholm, who was safe on an error.

At San Francisco, Lee May's three-run homer was the big blow of a four-run eighth-inning rally that carried Houston to a 5-4 victory over the Giants.

The Astros went into the eighth trailing, 3-1, but finally knocked San Francisco starter Jim Barr out on singles by Gary Sutherland and Cesar Cedeno. Marty Moffitt hit in to retire Bob Watson on a line drive to center but Doug Rader followed with a single for one run and May connected for his 27th homer of the season.

Reds 14, Braves 6. At Atlanta, George Foster and Ken Griffey, sharing the No. 6 batting spot on a sweltering afternoon, combined for eight runs batted in to lead Cincinnati to a 14-6 victory over the Braves in the first game of a doubleheader.

Foster had five runs batted in and Griffey had three, as did Joe Morgan. Foster hit a three-

run homer and a two-run single after replacing Griffey in mid-game.

White Sox 10, Twins 7. In the American League, at Bloomington, Chicago—down by four runs in the early going—came back behind the solid pitching of veteran left-hander Jim Kaat with a 14-hit attack that sank the Twins, 10-7.

Kaat, now 14-12, pitching for the first time against the team he played with for more than a decade until being traded to Chicago this summer, was hard-hit by the Twins in the early innings but settled down and got the victory, although he needed relief help from Cy Acosta in the eighth inning.

Brewers 10, Yankees 3. At New York, scoring seven times in a seven-run second inning clinched by Dave May's 24th homer and second grand slam of the year, Milwaukee

scored an easy 10-3 victory over the Yankees.

Saturday: Baltimore Increases Lead on 5-Hitter

CLEVELAND, Sept. 9 (UPI).—Jim Palmer tossed a five-hitter to notch his 19th victory of the season and Al Bumbry drove in three runs last night to pace the Baltimore Orioles to a 6-1 victory over the Cleveland Indians.

The victory gave the Eastern Division-leading Orioles a five-game bulge over the second-place Boston Red Sox and officially eliminated the Indians from the pennant race.

Palmer (19-8), one victory away from his fourth straight 20-game season, raised his career record against Cleveland to 14-4. The Indians managed only three runs in 36 innings against the 27-year-old right-hander this season. He struck out three and walked three.

Yankees 11, Brewers 1. At New York, Graig Nettles aided George Medich's three-hitter with six RBIs to lead the Yankees to an 11-1 romp over Milwaukee.

Medich had a no-hitter until Dave May blooped a single to left with one out in the sixth inning. The hit also cost him his shutout bid as Pete Garcia had reached base with one out on Mike Hagan's error and Bob Coluccio walked before May's hit.

Angels 9, Royals 6. At Kansas City, Mickey Rivers drove in the tie-breaking run in a three-run sixth inning, propelling California to a 4-3 victory over the Royals and a sweep of their doubleheader.

Lee Stanton started a five-run eighth inning with a two-run homer in the opener, giving the Angels a 9-6 victory.

Astros 9, Giants 7. In the National League, at San Francisco, Lee May drove in three runs with a pair of doubles and Jim Wynn chipped in with a two-run homer to lead Houston to a 9-7 victory that snapped the Giants' winning streak at seven games.

J. R. Richard carried a 7-3 lead into the eighth and seemingly had his sixth victory all wrapped up when the Giants chased him with a three-run rally.

Cubs 3, Cardinals 1. At Chicago, Don Kessinger hit a single in the bottom of the seventh inning, sending home pinch-runner Matt Alexander with the go-ahead run, to help the Cubs to a 3-1 decision over St. Louis.

Cub rookie Peter Lacock opened the seventh against loser Reggie Cleveland by bounding a single into rightfield. Cleo James, hitting for pitcher Mike Pappas, sacrificed Lacock to second. Alexander, running for Lacock, scored when Kessinger bounced a hit over the pitcher's mound.

Pirates 5, Phillies 3. At Philadelphia, Al Oliver and Willie Stargell got three hits apiece to lead Pittsburgh to a 5-3 victory over the Phillies.

Steve Carlton suffered his 18th loss against 11 victories while Bob Moose, 10-11, picked up the victory for comeback manager Danny Mortman.

Padres 5, Dodgers 6. At Los Angeles, Jerry Morales

drilled a tie-breaking two-run double in the 11th inning and scored on John Grubb's pinch single, giving San Diego a 9-6 victory over Los Angeles and extending the Dodgers' losing streak to nine games.

Expos 2, Mets 1. At Montreal, Ken Singleton's

two-run homer in the third inning and Ron Fairly's solo homer in the eighth helped Steve Rogers outduel Tom Seaver in a battle of four-hitters as the Expos edged New York, 3-1.

The victory moved the third-place Expos just two and a half games behind St. Louis in the NL East.

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Human Triumphs Over Japanese in Panama Bout

PANAMA, Sept. 9 (AP).—World lightweight champion Roberto Duran of Panama made a furious attack on Japanese Ichimatsu uzuki, forcing the judges to stop the fight last night in the 10th round.

Suzuki had been knocked down five times. The judges stopped the fight after 5 minutes, 10 seconds

